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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

President Roosevelt in Motion

China Pays for Its Boycott

Newfoundland Needs Money

Filipinos Like Women Voters

France Cares for Needy Few

Poland Tries Political Foes

ON PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S seventy-third anniversary his animated likeness comes to the public schools. A seven-year search has brought together an astonishing film record of the Rough Rider's official life. Millions of American school children will study his acts as they see him as Governor of New York, as President, as big game hunter in Africa, as explorer of the River of Doubt, as the guest of the rulers of Europe. Young America may learn to love the man as its parents did. The concurrent development of the motion camera made Roosevelt first of the Presidents whose actions might thus be made into visual history. And only such a camera could give any adequate idea of the man. A single quality characterized him at all times—motion.

¶ China reveals what price boycott. She suffers $15 damage for every $10 damage inflicted on Japan. Yet the boycott becomes nation-wide and China believes, in case the Japanese do not yield to the League Council and withdraw their troops from Manchuria, that all nations will join her in the economic isolation of Nippon. Could any modern nation live alone?

¶ Prime Minister Sir Richard Squires of Newfoundland receives an ultimatum from five of his Cabinet. How is he going to meet interest charges on the public debt of $95,324,000 in January? they demand to know. Last year the fisheries failed—small catch and low prices. The great newsprint plant that was to go in on the Gander River stayed away when the Government issued writs against properties. Industries are stopped, many unemployed. Would anyone like Labrador? Newfoundland would like to part with its portion on a cash and carry plan.

¶ Woman suffrage wins a stormily fought battle in the Philippine House of Representatives. The bill may lapse in the Senate committee, although the Senate is not opposed, owing to early adjournment. The weary women are satisfied. They are merely waiting; the women of other Oriental countries are still in the wondering stage.

¶ German Chancellor Bruening and Italian Foreign Minister Grandi find themselves in accord, at the week-end visit, on three major objectives. They have similar methods for dissipating depression, both want rigid armament restrictions, and both want reparations abolished. Signor Grandi returns to Rome to pack a bag for Washington. On two subjects he may find President Hoover agreeing entirely; on the third he may have to substitute "revise" for "abolish."

¶ Eleven leaders of the Socialist and Peasant Parties go to trial in Warsaw for attempting to overthrow the Polish Republic. The dramatic hearing is like a continuation of the Left Wing fight against Marshal Pilsudski. With four judges on the bench and 24 lawyers for the defense, no hope of haste is being expressed.

¶ Premier Laval sails for home and will take up winter work for the unemployed. Agricultural projects, new schoolhouses and other necessary public works will be financed by an internal loan to the extent of $120,000,000. With a population of 40,000,000, France has only 300,000 unemployed, the lowest ratio among the major nations. Even in their politics the French do not forget their unvarying virtue of thrift.

¶ Ex-King Alfonso roves in his restlessness. While the Republic of Spain talks of trying him for treason, he leaves Fontainebleau to put his son the Infante Gonzales in the university at Louvain and goes on for a few days' recreation in London. It isn't easy to find something to fit the hand that has held a scepter. However, Alfonso has an agent scouting in South America. He has heard of the fun of snapping a cattle whip in the Argentine.

¶ The Statue of Liberty flashes out in new brilliance for Josée Laval. Standing in the Empire State Tower, the Premier's daughter passes her hand above a silver glass globe so sensitive that the gesture causes it to radio-signal an airplane circling in the darkness above the statue. The aviator drops a magnesium bomb and its flare is sufficient to operate the switch that turns on the 96 new 1000-watt lights which give the gigantic figure a night lighting it never had before. Mlle. Laval's country presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States. Its increased effulgence betokens the better understanding growing out of the visit of herself and her father.

Heating Sidewalks Proposed in Madrid

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Oct. 27

THE Madrid City Council is studying a proposal, favored by Mayor Pedro Rico, to heat the city's sidewalks with electricity this winter for the benefit of the homeless.

The proposal calls for the laying of heat mains beneath the streets, with the cost to be defrayed by the sale of heat to householders.

Visits Revive Powers' Plans Of Trade Pact

Franco-German Agreement Opens Trail for Other Economic Moves

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The idea of a four or five-power pact which was thrown out a few months ago continues to be discussed seriously. It was revived when the French Ministers went to Berlin. It was again brought up in connection with the Franco-American negotiations here. The British showed their interest. It is not enough, ran the argument, for France and Germany, or even France and the United States, to agree on certain measures. Nothing will now suffice except a real liaison of French, American, British, and German economic interests, which will have for its object the prevention of economic and financial dislocation.

To these powers Italy is to be added. Indeed, in order not to give the impression that there is any association directed against Russia, there is a proposal to invite Russia to join. This proposal can for the moment be set aside; it demands separate consideration.

The trouble with any far-reaching accord between two nations is that there is always a third nation which may believe itself to be injured.

Right of Consultation

Great Britain has always sincerely desired a Franco-German rapprochement, but it would not care to have no voice in the matter. Even the United States, it will be remembered, was perturbed at the abortive Anglo-French naval accord. Were France and the United States to agree on any plan, other countries would undoubtedly assert the right to be consulted.

What is then really asked is that three or four (possibly five) great powers shall come to an entente by which they shall consult each other on all matters of general interest without having to ask the permission of smaller nations. There is obviously much to be said for such a scheme. The great powers, if they could act in concert without rivalries, without jealousies, each according to its peculiar position, ability, and resources, could undoubtedly lead the world into the path of prosperity and of peace.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to take heed of the objections. Before the war the concert of Europe operated more or less well. The great powers, even without in fact abandoning their rivalries and jealousies and without ceasing to work against each other, did sometimes contrive to present a united front, though they usually ignored the wishes of the smaller nations.

But public opinion has somewhat changed since then. There has been a reaction against the conception of a concert of great powers which would impose its directions on the smaller nations. It has been felt that there should be a sort of democracy of nations.

Personal Contacts Useful

That personal contacts of individual statesmen are useful cannot be denied. They are perhaps the most fecund of methods. But they have been practiced at Geneva under the auspices of the League, as well as outside of the League. There is here nothing necessarily antagonistic to the League. The alleged antagonism lies rather in the exclusive association of the great powers—four or five, or more—arriving at decisions which affect the world in general, that is to say the smaller as well as the great powers, and so establishing the hegemony of the great powers.

The League of Nations postulates the equality of nations. It may be right or wrong. In actual practice it is difficult to see how a small state, with relatively small interests, can count for as much as a great power, despite the opportunity given at Geneva to the small nations to make their voices heard.

However this may be, there is some misgiving among the smaller nations at the prospect of the renewed hegemony of the great powers. Doubtless these objections are in part merely theoretical; but ideology plays such an important rôle in the relations of the peoples that they should be carefully weighed.

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DRY LAW CRITICS ASKED TO OFFER SOUNDER POLICY

Allied Campaigners Deny 'Control' in Canada Solves Problem

Unless critics of prohibition can advance some new and more promising method than they have so far offered as a substitute for the present law their cause stands self-condemned, Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Representative in Congress from Michigan, said today at the second round of speaking in Tremont Temple by Allied Campaigners.

Miss Norma C. Brown, secretary of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, touched the same note in her address as a team mate of Mr. Hudson in the second division.

"It is for the enemies of prohibition to offer something more than conflicting and self-answering criticisms solely negative in character," Miss Brown said. "It is for them to suggest some plan hitherto not proved inadequate, which holds some apparent hope of relieving the difficulties without surrendering a disproportionate share of the advantages under national prohibition.

"This they have not done. The burden of proof is theirs. We await their new and arresting proposal. We shall probably await it for some time to come."

Pledges Signed by 200

Youth of metropolitan Boston turned out with enthusiasm at the banquet arranged for them in Tremont Temple last night. More than 200 signed pledges to work for maintenance of prohibition, in response to the appeal of Mr. Robert C. Ropp, national chairman of Allied Youth and one of the speakers on the Allied Campaign tour.

Following the banquet, a committee was named to form the nucleus of a group to decide how youth could best promote the cause of prohibition. This group will coöperate with local youth societies already formed.

Mr. Hudson's opening address was devoted to exposing fallacies in the argument that systems adopted by Canadian provinces would be preferable to prohibition in the United States.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Canada has found a solution for the liquor problem, Mr. Hudson said. The most widely proclaimed advantage of the systems in vogue there, namely, control by the Government, is found "vastly overrated."

Government in Canada has direct supervision, ownership, or operation of only 533 out of 4961 places licensed to sell liquors at retail, he explained.

Conditions in Canada

"It is not good control," was Mr. Hudson's summary. He pointed out that Canada today has 35 distilleries, 52 wineries and 84 breweries. Since 1923, when partial prohibition was abandoned by several provinces in favor of present systems, con-

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Minimum Navy Based on World View Is Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Adjustment of the naval forces of the United States to the minimum based upon the outlook in the world, was said by President Hoover today to be the aim of the Administration, in a Navy Day statement issued at the White House.

"Navy Day," he declared, "offers a special opportunity for national consideration of our defense and an opportunity to express national appreciation to the body of men who give so high a service to the nation.

"The first necessity of our Government is the maintenance of a navy so efficient and strong that, in conjunction with our army, no enemy may ever invade our country," he added. "The commanding officers of our forces inform me that we are maintaining that strength and efficiency.

"Ours is a force of defense, not offense. To maintain forces less than that strength is to destroy national safety; to maintain greater forces is not only economic injury to our people, but a threat against our neighbors, and would be righteous cause for ill-will among them. Our problem is to assure the adjustment of our forces to the minimum based upon the outlook in the world; to strive for lower armament throughout the whole world; to promote good will among nations; to conduct our military activities with rigid economy; to prevent extremists on one side from undermining the public will to support our necessary forces and to prevent extremists on the other side from waste of public funds.

"We are fortunate in having a navy with long, high-spirited traditions. It possesses a personnel of officers and men who have never been excelled in our whole history. The nation has reason for confidence in their ability."

Patriotic organizations all over the country were celebrating Navy Day today with special programs.

U. S. Navy Called Best

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, who recently criticized high naval expenditures and officers who advocate them, believes the United States "has the best navy in the world today." He said today this was his Navy Day message.

Seaplane Catapulted

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The catapulting of a seaplane from a pier for a flight over the Delaware River today opened a Navy Day program at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Chinese Policy of Boycott Called Tantamount to War

Nations' Unfavorable View of Japanese Case in Manchurian Issue Held Due to Failure of Delegates to Present it Convincingly

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27—The Chinese people of Shanghai and those attendant upon the Institute of Pacific Relations conference here are naturally jubilant over the vote in the Council of the League of Nations on the Manchurian question. Their gratification is tempered, however, by the general conviction that the Japanese will refuse to withdraw within the time specified.

In such an event, Chinese pressure will be strong for the application of an economic boycott by the League. Such a boycott is already in progress in China and is being conducted by means that are essentially warlike. Merchants dealing in Japanese goods are imprisoned and beaten, their stores closed, their goods shut off. This form of attack on Japan has been in progress ever since the beginning of the Manchurian affair. It is a species of warfare no less harmful than bombing or military occupation, but of it the League can take no cognizance.

By refusing military resistance the Chinese have given the world the impression that they are wholly devoted to peace. By pressing their economic boycott, they are inflicting on Japan the maximum injury. It is true that in so doing they injure themselves equally. I have seen it estimated that every $10 damage done to Japanese trade means $15 to the Chinese. But the organization having the boycott in charge slackens nothing of its energies. If the maintenance of the boycott were left to volunteer action, it is a question how long it would endure.

Friends of Japan are much distressed by the complete failure of its Government to put its case convincingly before the world. One of them said: "Japan is great on propaganda when no crisis exists, but fails in emergency." Japan had 15,000 troops in Manchuria to China's 200,000, but it could not make clear to the world the fact that this compelled a swift blow and the seizure of strategic points. Its attitude toward American participation in the League's deliberations may have been logical, but it has simply spread the impression that the Government was doubtful of America's fairness in the whole matter of the controversy and has left the world in the belief that the Japanese were arrogantly indifferent to the opinion of the other members.

There are two types of diplomacy in international affairs today; one the interchange of formal notes and conversations between diplomatic

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SIX MOTORCAR INSURANCE BILLS ARE REPORTED

One Would Make Motorist Liable for Second $100 of Damage Claims

Insurance companies would not be held liable for the second $100 in damage claims under terms of one of six bills reported to the Legislature today by the joint Committee on Insurance and Judiciary.

In other words, if damages for $150 were demanded by a motorist, the insurance companies would be required to pay only the first $100, while the careless motorist would have to furnish the additional $50 out of his own pocket. The new form of deductible policy supplants previous proposals that insurance companies be required to pay for damage claims beyond the first $100.

Establishment of a state board of three members for fixing rates, elimination of passenger "guest" claims, setting of short time limits when claims can be filed, and the penalising of persons by suspension of licenses for giving wrong addresses relative to the places where their cars are garaged are advocated in the committee report.

As a protection to insurance companies, it was further advised that provisions be made for notifying parties involved in default cases.

Thirteen members voted in favor of the deductible bill with nine dissenting and eight reserving their rights.

Senator Henry Parkman of Boston, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the deductible bill, pointed out that the measure would prove effective in reducing insurance company losses and therefore insurance rates.

He summarized the merits of the proposal as throwing a part of the burden of financial liability upon the careless driver, and relieving the driver who avoids accidents of the burden of paying premiums to protect the careless. Furthermore, he declared, the bill should help to reduce fraudulent claims by giving the driver an interest in the settlement.

The chief objection to a deductible plan as advanced by Senator Parkman was that the insured would object to any settlement which would oblige him to pay money out of his own pocket and so force more claims into the courts. Also, the effect of the deductible policy can be annulled by the insurance company paying $100 more than the claim is worth, he said.

In addition to this, collections from the insured may be made more difficult and the careful driver's rights to compensation be made less effective, he explained.

Steel Mill Smoke Tells Trade Gains

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 27 (AP)—Heavier clouds of smoke are rolling from the stacks of Pittsburgh's steel mills.

Steel manufacture here is 3 to 10 per cent more than the figures of the last few weeks.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, authority for the statement, announced today that not only has the steel situation showed marked improvement, but glass manufacture, food manufacture, building construction and department store sales also are moving upward.

The American Window Glass Company, the report said, "reported better sales during the last week than for any week in the year."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Thanks to state and municipal projects as well as public utility construction, the steel trade has flourished on the Pacific coast this year. Contracts for major jobs for the 44 weeks covered in statistics now available show awards of 332,799 tons, compared with 251,036 tons a year ago. This gain amounted to 28 per cent.

ULTIMATUM PUT TO PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Ministry Calls for Statement of Government Policies at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 27—A virtual ultimatum to Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, submitted by five of his Cabinet, demands a statement showing how he proposes to meet the interest payments on the national debt in January, to finance domestic affairs and to cope with relief in view of the destitution resulting from unemployment and unsatisfactory fishery returns.

A reply is requested by tonight, the tenor of which may determine whether the Ministers resign or not.

The Squires Government was elected in October, 1928, by an overwhelming majority over the Opposition, led by F. C. Alderdice. Sir Richard was formerly Premier from 1919 to 1923, and was again returned in the election held the latter year. Charges of irregularities forced his resignation.

Found No Bill

Following the findings of a Royal Commission inquiry headed by Mr. T. Hollis Walker, recorder of Derby, Eng., he was brought to trial before the Supreme Court, but a grand jury found no bill. Later he was convicted of failing to make income tax returns and fined $5000.

In a whirlwind campaign in 1928 his platform was industrial development, candidates everywhere using a gramophone record pledging new industries to be established within six months of election and within two years other industries involving millions and rehabilitation of fisheries.

The hope on which public faith was pinned was the proposed establishment of a newsprint plant on the Gander River, with 1000 tons daily output. This did not materialize, the claim being made that the Government's action in issuing writs against Gander property, alleging nonfulfillment of terms of grants, made any such project impossible.

An action against the Government by one of the largest shareholders in the Gander property for about $10,000,000 damage is now pending. The 1930 fishery, owing to shortness of catch and poor prices, was a failure. One of the results was a revenue deficit of more than $2,500,000. With a national debt of $95,324,000, a loan bill of $8,000,000 was authorized.

No Applications Received

The announcement on May 23, the closing date of tenders, that no applications had been received caused consternation. An extended mission visit by Sir Richard and Mr. Peter Cashin, Minister of Finance, to American and Canadian cities in the hope of raising the loan proved fruitless.

Sir Richard later paid a visit to England, but without result. In order to meet debt interest payments in autumn, the Bank of Montreal advanced $2,000,000 and British and Canadian experts were appointed to collaborate with the Government in reorganising fiscal affairs and to effect retrenchments in public expenditures. They are working on this now.

Last month Mr. Cashin, H. Barnes, colonial secretary, Sir William Coaker and Dr. H. M. Mosdell, executive ministers, proceeded to Ottawa presumably to ascertain whether Canada was prepared to purchase Labrador, but they have refrained from stating the mission's object. They failed to accomplish anything and upon return together with another minister, Mr. Philip J. Lewis, made representations to the Premier for a statement as to his plans.

It is suggested by the Premier that if the ministers are unsatisfied he may fill their vacancies by others from his party, being determined to remain in office and unfavorable to an appeal to the country as also suggested.

JAPAN READY FOR ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA

Ultimatum Sent by Tokyo Demanding Repair of Railway Bridge

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 27—The Japanese consul at Tsitsihar has sent an ultimatum to the Heilungkiang provincial government demanding that the Chinese repair the Nooni River bridge within a week, otherwise the Japanese army will take effective measures.

Simultaneously it is understood at Mukden that the Japanese are prepared to occupy the Taonan-Angangchi Railway, also possibly Tsitsihar if necessary. The Chinese commander at Tsitsihar has informed the Japanese consulate that the Soviets have massed 20,000 to 30,000 troops. However, it is not believed that military activity is planned, since when the Soviets offered to protect the Chinese railway system the Chinese commander assured them that his forces were sufficient to prevent bandit activity on the part of White Russian bands, which are numerous in Heilungkiang.

The Soviet officials at Tokyo declare that Moscow is not worried. They admit the possibility of troop concentrations, declaring that such are only natural. They also admit the possibility of a tacit understanding between the Japanese Manchurian commander and the Soviet Far East commander, stating that Japan naturally does not want to operate in north Manchuria without first reassuring Russia.

It is stated that Russia understands Japan's position in regard to the Taonan - Angangchi railway, since South Manchuria Railway mortgages on this line total upward of 17,000,000 yen ($8,500,000) and Japan's interest in the line is somewhat similar to Russia's interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Foreign military observers still think that Russo-Japanese complications are probable, though diplomatists think otherwise.

The Government is not taking seriously the statement of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate at Geneva, that China is prepared to sign a general arbitration treaty with Japan, declaring that China must first observe the old agreements before new ones are negotiated. It is considered that Dr. Sze's statement is largely for world consumption and is designed to curry sympathy with China for the present.

Japan Repeats Charge That Controversy Arose From Chinese Attacks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy last night made public the translation of the full text of the statement issued at Tokyo outlining that Government's position on Manchuria.

The text follows:

1. On Oct. 22, the Japanese representative in the Council of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Great Britain Goes to Polls For Vital Vote

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27—Great Britain went to the polls today to determine one of the most critical elections in its history. The number of eligible voters is about 27,000,000, this being the total excluding electors in constituencies where representatives have been returned unopposed. The present is the second occasion on which 6,000,000 additional women, enfranchised in 1928, have exercised their vote. The first time was in 1929, when this new element was a factor in returning the Labor Government to office.

Polling went on all day in a widespread fog which considerably impeded the electors in journeying to the polls. Although the results will not begin to be known until tonight, it is considered certain already that the National Government will secure a considerable majority.

Speculation today is thus confined to the size of the expected margin and the extent to which the protectionist element will predominate. The last point is being very closely watched because 5,000,000 Liberal free trade voters are dividing their allegiance. The chief organ of this large contingent in London exhorts them today to distribute their suffrages and at the same time to endeavor to secure a strong national Government, and where there is no Liberal candidate to strengthen the free trade Labor element in the Commons.

Liberal Party Holds Power in Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 27 (AP)—Provisional President Gonzales Navero formed a new Cabinet today to continue the Liberal Party's administration of Paraguay, retaining Foreign Minister Zubizarreta and Minister of Justice Gonzales.

Major Bray, chief of the Asuncion garrison, issued a communiqué saying the army had quelled the rebellion that caused President Guggiari's resignation and that normal business life would resume. A number of insurgent leaders were under detention of troops still occupied the city.

President Guggiari was forced out of office yesterday by demands of students, workers and radical elements for a voice in the republic's affairs and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Señor Gonzales Navero.

Scene of Japan's Expected Advance



OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA

Black Line Indicates the Russian-Controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, Which Japan Has Threatened to Occupy. Arrow Points to Nooni River Bridge That Tokyo Has Given Chinese One Week to Repair. Dotted Line Indicates Course of Chinese Eastern Railway.

Hoover Sees Peril in Free Philippines

Islands Not Economically Ready for Independence, President Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—President Hoover let it be known today that he believes economic chaos would result from immediate granting of independence to the Philippine Islands.

At the same time, he realize that every President since the insular possessions were acquired has promised eventual freedom to the islands. Such freedom, however, in the opinion of Mr. Hoover, must be preceded by political and economic stability.

Mr. Hoover's opinion was made known following the return to the capital of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who has made an extensive tour of the islands, where he interviewed spokesmen of all points of view. Mr. Hurley has not submitted his full report to the Chief Executive, although he states he has reached certain definite conclusions. The word from the White House, however, reveals that the Administration will decline to consider the idea of independence at the present time.

Mr. Hoover, after surveying the whole situation in the light of Mr. Hurley's studies, feels that if independence were granted to the Philippines immediately it would mean instant collapse of the economic structure of the Islands. The Philippines have become involved in American trade and finances, and if the bonds were severed it would be an abrupt blow to the whole insular economy.

"Economic independence must precede political independence," Mr. Hoover believes, and this has not been achieved. On the other hand, Mr. Hoover let it be known that the whole matter is the subject of further study, and that latest conclusions shortly will be reviewed in the light of statistics on economics and immigration which are available in this country.

The President's statement follows:

"On Secretary Hurley's return, at the Cabinet meeting today we discussed the Philippine question at considerable length. We have explored the subject, but formulated no conclusive policies in the matter. These discussions will be continued.

"Independence of the Philippines at some time has been directly or indirectly promised by every President and by the Congress. In accordance with the undertaking, the problem is one of time.

"In the interest of the Philippine people the time element involves the necessity that independence must be assured of durability and the Government of the Philippines must be assured of stability.

"For instance, the economic independence of the Philippines must be obtained before political independence can be successful.

"Independence tomorrow without their economic stability will result in the collapse of the Philippine revenues and collapse of all economic life in the islands. We propose to give further consideration to the whole question in the immediate future."

Philippine House Votes for Suffrage

MANILA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Women would be given equal political rights with men, to vote and hold office, under a bill passed last night by the insular House of Representatives. The vote was 38 to 14.

Legislative circles believe, however, that the Philippine Senate will not pass the bill, or, if it does, will merely give women the right to vote, not the right to hold office. The islands will be the first country in the Orient to have woman suffrage if the measure finally is enacted.

Great Britain Shows Gain in Employment

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Great Britain's unemployed as of Oct. 19 totaled 2,737,878, which was 28,868 under the week before.

MISSIONS GET AFRICAN LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af. — During 1930 the Tanganyika Government granted 136 plots of ground for missions or mission schools. It is a condition of these grants that the land must be used for mission, charitable or educational purposes only. The total area held by missions in the Territory is now 90,631 acres.

DEBTS ISSUE TAKEN FROM U.S. POLITICS

Hoover-Laval Parley Sets Course of Finances for Two Years

INITIATIVE IS NOW UP TO GERMANY

President Relieved of Domestic Task Just as Election Approaches

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The Hoover-Laval conversations have set the course which, in the opinion of officials here, will guide world finance for the next two years.

At the same time, the way is opened to take the difficult matter of international debts largely out of domestic politics, and to relieve the Hoover Administration of two major and potentially embarrassing decisions, just as it is approaching a national election.

The new international program envisages steps likely to have the most momentous consequences, according to experts who have analyzed the understandings, and in all probability will lead at an early date to a general all-round scaling down both of German reparation payments under the Young plan and of war debts from the former allied nations to the United States.

In both cases, the reason that will be given for these reductions in intergovernmental debts will be the same: the change in world conditions that has resulted from the world-wide fall in prices due to international trade stagnation. The depression, it is declared, has thrown out of gear the whole elaborate scheme of payments that went into effect Sept. 1, 1929. The Hoover-Laval negotiations have simply provided the basis upon which the readjustment of a changed world situation can be made.

First Move From Reich

The first move in the long and involved process will, under the Hoover-Laval understanding, come from Germany. From a reliable source it is understood that the French officials are confident that the German Government will promptly move in the matter. The question of Germany's coöperation is, however, the first of three major uncertainties in the existing situation. American officials are still not certain that Germany will play into the hand of the other nations, although they agree that if Germany consults its financial interests alone it will take quick action.

However, they point out that only last summer Germany refused to ask for a suspension of reparations, as it is entitled to do under the Young plan, and preferred to come almost to financial collapse, from which it was only extricated by the agreement of other powers not to withdraw their short-term credits. Some $600,000,000 of such American credits are now "frozen" in Germany, it is pointed out.

The second major uncertainty in the situation, providing Germany decides to make use of the Young plan to reopen the reparations question, is which of two measures under that plan it will elect to follow. The Young plan provides two methods of relief: first, for Germany, on 90 days' notice, to postpone transfers for two years; or, second, to declare its inability to pay the debts and ask the appointment of a commission of survey by the Bank for International Settlements, of which the chairman, Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, is an American.

Here again, information from the highest sources indicates that Germany is expected to follow the second of these two courses. As forecast, the commission of international banks would actually be in operation soon—certainly well before July 1, when the Hoover one-year moratorium expires.

Would Have Wide Powers

A commission named by the International Bank would have the very widest powers, it is explained. The Young plan, in fact, is vague as to the limit of its duties. While it would not include an official representative from the United States, it is taken for granted that some American financier would be invited. The commission might, if it chose, call a world financial gathering. It is considered most probable that it would consider the reparation burden in the light of the world depression, and it is already virtually admitted by the Administration here that it would recommend far-reaching cuts in reparation payments.

If the commission actually does make such recommendations, then M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, carries back with him to France the unwritten pledge of President Hoover that the latter will reconsider the question of interallied debts to the United States. These are not covered by the Young plan but rest upon a separate agreement.

Reparations and allied debts have never been officially connected by the United States. It has been made abundantly clear in the last few days, however, that the American Government has agreed to "play its part," as one official expressed it, if any genera' scaling down of reparations begins. In fact, the agreement is so manifest that already irreconcilable senators are attacking the Administration on the ground that it should not have made the understanding without a definite

pledge of armament reduction from European powers.

No such pledge has been received from France, it is known definitely, and the Administration feels that none could have been secured short of giving a security pact in return.

Two Methods Open

The third major uncertainty left in the situation is how President Hoover, if and when he is confronted with the proposed European move to scale down German annuities, will initiate his supplemental move to reconsider interallied debt settlements. Here again, two methods are open, and already the one which Mr. Hoover will follow is forecast. The President, it is explained, can either initiate a Treasury investigation of the whole situation in Europe, and after receiving recommendations from his experts present them to Congress and ask for approval; or, second, he can submit to Congress a recommendation that a commission including congressmen, Treasury officials, and private experts and financiers be set up, resembling the old War Debt Funding Commission, to explore the whole matter, and to report back its findings to him and to Congress.

It is the second procedure, it is explained, which unquestionably the President will follow, provided anterior events follow the expected course. And again, no doubt is expressed here in financial circles as to the recommendations which the United States commission would make.

For example the case of Great Britain is cited Britain has gone off the gold standard since the original debt agreement was negotiated. This agreement was negotiated at a time when it seemed likely that Britain would emerge victorious over its fiscal problems Consequently a comparatively hard bargain was driven with Britain by the United States as contrasted with reductions in total indebtedness made to France, Italy and other countries. Since the debt was funded, the value of the pound has depreciated to about 80 per cent.

Britain still has to pay the United States $171,000,000 annually in gold which it must buy with depreciated pounds; while at the same time the sums from other countries due to Britain are now suddenly cut down since they are payable in the same depreciated pounds. In other words, Britain loses in intergovernmental debts in both directions, at a time when its trade is hard hit in any event. The depression that has made Britain's position awkward, it is declared, has had a similar effect on other countries.

Along with the international aspect goes the strictly domestic issue of the result of the agreement on American tasks. Mr. Hoover, as it is seen here, freed himself of two difficult matters. First, he has put upon Europe the initiative of taking the first move in the complicated financial procedure. This frees him from the political charge of seeking to pull Wall Street's "chestnuts" out of the fire if he took the first step himself. Secondly, if and when the time comes to reconsider allied debts, Mr. Hoover can name a commission, through Congress, and then present the results direct to Congress for whatever action it desires. In this way, Congress is made a full partner in whatever is done, and it is hardly expected that it can reject the proposed commission's findings.

Already Mr. Hoover is being simultaneously praised and criticized for what is alleged to be "an adroit political maneuver." Actually, of course, what is good politics in this instance happens to be sound sense and the logical method of proceeding, and if the course is followed it promises to lift the whole matter—so vital to world recovery—out of domestic politics to a very large extent.

Germany Is Reluctant To Face France on Debt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is with badly concealed reluctance that Germany now realizes that as a result of the Hoover-Laval talks it must face France once more on the reparations issue. Revision of the Young plan, one paper writes, must now be fought out between Berlin and Paris instead of between Paris and Washington.

If it had not been for the visit of Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, to Berlin—he leaves tonight—Germany undoubtedly would have felt still more dejected, but his presence proved a great relief. Conversations between him and the German Government were frank and sincere and dealt with the main political and economic problems of the hour, an official communiqué issued yesterday states.

No binding agreements were concluded regarding future action, but each country informed itself of the other's attitude and Wilhelmstrasse is especially pleased to have discovered on most questions that Berlin and Rome agree. It is hoped here that Signor Grandi will be able to give to President Hoover valuable information on European conditions when he visits Washington.

President and Stimson Wish Laval Bon Voyage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Farewell messages expressing appreciation for the opportunity of conversing with M. Pierre Laval were dispatched to him today by President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson.

"On behalf of the American people," said President Hoover's telegram, "I bid you bon voyage on your return to France from this memorable visit to the United States. It has afforded me much pleasure to welcome you among us and I personally appreciate the cordial contacts resulting from our conversations."

The Secretary of State's message said:

"As you are about to leave our shores I wish again to let you know what a sincere pleasure it has been to have you come to the United States as a guest of the nation. It has been a privilege which I appreciate to be able to talk with you in the atmosphere of cordiality and frankness which your visit has made possible."

Pétain and Party Visit in Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27 (AP)—Pages of history were turned back 151 years today as Marshal Henri Pétain of France and the official French mission to the Yorktown Sesquicentennial visited this city, where the first French troops to come to America landed.

Following in the footsteps of their illustrious kin of American revolutionary fame, Marshal Pétain and members of his party, including Gen. John J. Pershing, were rowed from the cruisers to King's Park in small boats. Descendants of the Marquis de la Fayette and the Count de Rochambeau stepped out at the monument which marks the spot where their ancestors set forth. Marshal Pétain planted a tree in memory of the famous Frenchmen.

Sailors from the French and American vessels and the naval training station and national guardsmen, as well as members of other organizations, formed a lane at the park to a triumphal arch under which the visitors passed. Marshal Pétain and General Pershing went to the home of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice for luncheon. A municipal banquet will be given for the visitors tonight at De la Salle Academy when General Pershing will speak on behalf of the army and Rear Admiral Harris Laning, president of the Naval War College, for the navy.

OTTO KAHN LEAVES OPERA COMPANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. Otto H. Kahn resigned yesterday as president and chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Opera Company and was immediately succeeded in both positions by Mr Paul D. Cravath.

The latter said there would be no changes in policy. Mr. Kahn explained that increased business duties had been imposed upon him because of the passing on of Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, his partner in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Kahn will remain a director of the Metropolitan Company. Mr. Cravath has been a director since 1910.

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Laval Leaves for France Encouraged Over Talks With Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—M. Pierre Laval, President of the Council of Ministers of France, left here for Paris early today on the steamship Ile de France of the French Line, declaring that his visit with President Hoover had laid the basis for closer coöperation between his country and the United States in the months that lie ahead.

It also was evident from his reactions to the sights and contacts of New York yesterday that he was impressed with the vitality and power that symbolized America to him.

"When you come from France you are awed by this grandiose spectacle," he said when he ascended the tower of the Empire State Building. "The engineers and workmen on buildings like this compel the highest admiration. It is the greatest proof of the intelligence, daring and determination of the American people. You feel that you are in a country whose imagination and constructive power are boundless. I love America. I have felt the heart throbs of the American people, and I am filled with profound admiration for your great and beautiful country."

This spontaneous tribute was interpreted by those who heard it as even more significant than the formal speech he read at the dinner given by the Chambre de Commerce Français de New York last night. From it strong assurance was taken that there would be close coöperation between the Quai d'Orsay and the White House in grappling with the problems of economic depression and world politics.

His speech last night, because it touched upon the conversations with President Hoover, was submitted to Washington as a gesture of courtesy before M. Laval delivered it.

"We fixed no program; we drafted no protocol; we were animated by the mutual desire to examine thoroughly, in the course of a free and frank discussion, the various problems which the present crisis raises," he said.

"Our effort has not been in vain," he continued, "We have come to know one another better. . . . Henceforth we know where we stand, we know what we want, we know what we can expect and what may be expected of us.

"Coöperation between our two countries will thus become closer since our Governments will have a clearer understanding of their respective interests and their common duties. Thus, even if the conversations in Washington had had no other results, they would have fulfilled great hopes. This is the moral benefit of our meeting.

"But we have accomplished more. By seeking the most constructive methods for restoring economic stability and confidence, we have done our duty in the cause of international solidarity."

Move of Josée's Hand Lights Liberty Statue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Mlle. Josée Laval's farewell gesture to the United States last night was linked with an historic occasion, more than four decades ago, when her countrymen presented a gift to the United States as a token of their esteem.

Through the darkness of upper New York Harbor a brilliant glow of light suddenly illuminated the Statue of Liberty in response to a move of the French girl's hand over a device installed in the tower of the Empire State Building. The new lighting system on the statue had been set originally for tomorrow, the forty-fifth anniversary of its dedication. The ceremonies were put forward so that Mlle. Laval might inaugurate the system.

A Knowles tube, a development of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, was used to convey the impulses that flashed the radio signal which turned on the light. It looks something like a silver globe and is so sensitive that it can be operated by approximately one fly power.

Mlle. Laval moved her hand slowly above the silver globe; the signal sent out by the tube flashed to an airplane circling over Bedloe's Island and released a magnesium bomb whose flare, operating through a photoelectric cell on the Statue of Liberty, switched on the new lighting system.

Canadians Favor Early Arms Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27—That the Canadian Government, in the name of the educational, labor and religious organizations represented be asked to choose representatives for the Geneva Disarmament Conference next February, who "will effectively promote an immediate agreement among the nations for a significant reduction of armaments" was agreed upon at the mass meeting which overflowed Massey Hall here.

The Premiere, Mr. George S. Henry, voiced the abhorrence of war which was felt by the 3,000,000 persons of Ontario. He said there were difficulties besetting consummation of the League of Nations Covenant for disarmament commensurate with safety, but the Geneva conference would move far more surely and confidently with public opinion of all countries clearly defined.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York, said "if the Geneva conference failed, world chaos might result and it behooved all to bring pressure to bear to the end that the instrument of war might be rendered less menacing, less inspiring of uneasiness and distrust." National policies and attitudes, such as the tariff, often engendered irritations and dislocations leading to war, he declared.

Holding of Cotton Plan Wins Support

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 27 (AP)—Mr. Nathan Adams, Dallas banker and one of the sponsors of the southern bankers' plan for holding one-fourth of this year's cotton crop until next July, said yesterday pledges from Texas bankers thus far indicated the holding plan would receive more than ample support for success.

The plan, as drafted by Mr. Adams and other bankers at a conference in New Orleans, Oct. 12, called upon southern bankers to finance holding 3,500,000 bales, provided the Federal Farm Board and affiliated agencies would agree to hold a like amount of last year's carry-over surplus until July 31, 1932.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Georgia Bankers' Association announced yesterday it has on hand pledges from Georgia bankers to finance the holding of 302,622 bales of cotton until next July. The State's quota, said Mr. Haynes McFadden, secretary of the association, is 350,000 bales. The pledges represents the willingness of banks to carry cotton as security for loans until July, 1932.

FOUNTAIN TO BE MADE OF FIFTY-TON ROCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—A fifty-ton rock is being moved near the Reading Railway station. With a crew of almost one man for each ton of Alabama limestone, to operate special cranes and rigging, the great stone is being moved to the Whitemarsh Memorial Park where it will be sculptured into a fountain, the total height of which will be fifteen feet.

The bowl of this fountain will be the largest in the country to be carved from one piece of rock. It will be thirteen feet in diameter and three feet in height. Mr. Paul P. Cret is the designer. The stone was brought from the Rockford quarries.

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LAVAL TO FACE BUDGET ISSUES ON HIS RETURN

Rigid Measures of Economy Proposed Rather Than More Taxation

By REX MILLER
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—One of the first major problems which will confront M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, upon his return from the United States is that of the budget. France is making strenuous efforts to balance its receipts and expenditures, and François Piétri, Minister of the Budget, declares that this will be done by rigid measures of economy. There will be no new taxation, no loans, and no borrowing from the sinking fund, says M. Piétri.

The current financial year ends on March 31, 1932. The government, after long deliberation, has decided that the next budget, which will be debated by Parliament this winter, will cover only nine months, instead of 12, and will extend only to Dec. 31, 1932. Thus, a return will be made to the traditional practice of making the financial year coincident with the calendar year, as was done in France until two years ago, when the change was made to April 1 as the opening date for the financial 12-month. Although heralded as a reform at the time this change was instituted, it has proved impractical, chiefly because local budgets in France are prepared for the calendar year and can with difficulty be coördinated with any other arrangement.

Cuts Once Urged

During Prime Minister Laval's visit to Washington M. Piétri has been diligently at work persuading the heads of all departments in the Government to cut down their estimated requirements for the last nine months of 1932 to an absolute minimum. As there are to be general parliamentary elections in France next spring, this is not an easy job, for deputies are naturally reluctant to refuse new roads and post offices to their constituents, while at the same time asking for their votes. But M. Piétri has a genius for hard work, and he is certain to succeed not only in persuading heads of departments to cut down their estimates, but also in convincing many deputies that true patriotism requires at least as much consideration for the State's finances as for personal political advancement.

France is in a much more prosperous condition than most other countries, but it is nevertheless faced with the possibility of a budget deficit. A shortage of about 2,000,000,000 francs ($80,000,000) was incurred in 1930-31. The deficit this year, unless rigid measures of economy are instituted, is estimated at 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 francs. This is about 10 per cent of the current budget, which totals 50,640,000,000 francs, or approximately $2,026,000,000.

Increases in customs duties have been of some assistance in adding to French revenues, but the yield of these duties is inferior to new expenditures which have already been sanctioned and which appear unavoidable. One very large item of new expense is the scheme of retirement pensions for ex-service men, which is costing a good deal more than originally estimated. This is only the second year the plan has been in operation. It was supposed to cost 300,000,000 francs the first year and 480,000,000 the second, but the actual cost is approximately twice this amount.

Expenditures for naval construction and air defense account for an increase of about 1,300,000,000 francs on the debit side of the budget.

Hoover Moratorium

The so-called Hoover moratorium deprives the State of about 2,000,000,000 francs per year in revenue as long as it remains in effect. Another heavy charge on the budget is the transfer of maintenance expense for 40,000 kilometers of roads from local budgets to national account. This was estimated to cost the nation about 200,000,000 francs for the current year, but the real expense will probably be double that figure. Farm relief, in the form which it has taken in France, amounts to about 300,000,000 francs per annum.

About 1,000,000,000 francs could be saved by conversion of the French Rentes, but although this eminently sound financial measure has been discussed for almost a year, it appears unlikely that the Government will wish to take such a responsibility at a time when national elections are imminent.

For the current year, a technical balance between receipts and expenditures was obtained only by drawing upon the sinking fund.

Quite apart from the financial problem of balancing the budget, French political circles are seriously perplexed as to how they are going to get it approved by Parliament before April 1, 1932. The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies will not have the estimates in hand until after Prime Minister Laval returns from America, and the committee will then have to spend several weeks on the estimates before they will be ready for presentation to Parliament. Then will come the Christmas and New Year holidays, during which parliamentary discussion will be impossible. With national elections looming up in the spring, most deputies and senators would like to get away to their constituencies early in March; this leaves only about two months available for genuine budget debates, and even this period will doubtless be broken into by numerous other questions demanding immediate attention. There is a general feeling that it will be a gigantic and almost impossible task to finish the budget except through some extraordinary method of procedure.

Realization of all these difficulties gave rise to a whole crop of suggestions as to how the situation could be handled. Some parliamentarians favored doing away with the new budget entirely and merely continuing the current financial measures up to Dec. 31, 1932. But Prime Minister Laval turned his back on this proposal because he felt, doubtless with good reason, that to approve it would lay him open to the accusation of attempting to deprive the people's representatives of their constitutional right of voting a new finance bill every year.

VETERANS' RELIEF ACTIVITIES ASSURED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Laying foundations for a century or more of World War veterans' relief activities was described today by Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, as a governmental task with which "we are just beginning to deal."

Addressing a conference of veterans' administration field managers, Hines said yesterday that more direct methods, more efficient utilization of personnel, and closer coöperation among the administration branches were outstanding needs.

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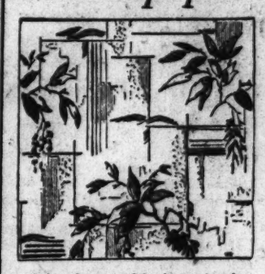
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JUDGES CENSURE RADIOCASTING OF COURT TRIALS

Twenty-two Members of California Bench Move to Prohibit Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Following the recent radiocasting of a murder trial, 22 Superior Court judges met, condemned the practice of broadcasting court proceedings by radio, and appointed a committee to formulate rules that are expected to effectively prohibit such a practice at the local bench.

The microphone, the introduction of which into a court room precipitated judicial displeasure, was set up in the court of Judge Harry W. Faik, Humboldt County magistrate.

From its place in Judge Falk's court room, the microphone carried the audible evidence of the trial's progress to a radio audience that had dialed to the wavelength of a local broadcasting station.

But it also carried another and different message to members of the Los Angeles bar, who soon expressed their disapproval.

"It interferes with justice by distracting the attention of the attorneys and witnesses from the serious affairs of the court to the entertainment of an idle audience of curious onlookers," said Judge John L. Fleming, presiding justice of the Superior Court.

A committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association met and opposed the proceedings by adopting a resolution expressing disapproval of the radiocasting of court proceedings or trials. The resolution, which was addressed to Judge Fleming, reads:

"The board of trustees of the Los Angeles Bar Association, in regular session assembled, today unanimously adopted the following resolution and instructed this office to deliver a copy thereof to the presiding judge of the Superior Court and to Hon. Harry R. Falk:

"Be it resolved: That this board expresses its disapproval of the broadcast from the court room of the proceedings of the Clark trial or any other trial, and that the president of the association be authorized to communicate this resolution to all parties concerned."

It was signed by nine former presidents of the Los Angeles Bar Association and by a federal judge.

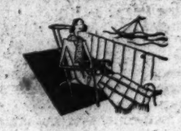
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Turkey Recognizes King Zog of Albania

ISTANBUL, Turk., Oct. 27 (AP)—Turkey recognized the Government of King Zog I of Albania yesterday.

Telegrams of recognition were sent by President Kemal to the Albanian King and to the heads of other Balkan countries at the conclusion of the Turco-Balkan conference at Angora.

Although the questions of a Balkan treaty and settlement of the minorities problem were left for study by special commissions, the conference achieved several concrete results. Among these were resolutions establishing an Inter-Balkan Chamber of Commerce in Istanbul and an Inter-Balkan Tobacco Bureau at Saloniki.

The conference also resolved to grant to Balkan women the option of maintaining their own nationality upon marriage to nationals of other Balkan countries.

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IDLE MONEY TAX BACKED AS ALLY OF SOUND TRADE

Economic Council Plans Differ on Question of Federal Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Taxation as a means of taking idle money from those who have no opportunity to invest it and putting it into the hands of those who will spend it was advocated before the special Senate committee investigating a national economic council today, as the most hopeful means of restoring prosperity in the decades to come.

Lack of any opportunity for the investment of reserve funds was the fundamental cause lying behind the depression, Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, president of the National Society of Mechanical Engineers, told the committee.

Taking such reserve funds from its accumulated sources in the hands of wealth and corporate industry would be a drastic remedy, he admits, but he held that in the long run it was the only sound method.

Previous depressions have been broken, he explained, either by the discovery of new supplies of gold, or by development of new industries which provided an outlet for accumulated wealth.

Aviation at first promised to provide such an outlet, he said, but it has now become apparent that it is not sufficient.

Monetary Stabilization

Planning of such taxation in advance to meet situations similar to the current depression would be one of the functions of a national economic planning council, Mr. Flanders said.

Another important function of such a council would be monetary stabilization. The problem of maintaining price levels in the face of a declining volume of circulating medium and an increasing volume of commodities is one of the most serious to be faced in seeking to break the downward trend, he said.

Mr. Flanders' testimony followed that of Mr. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society, New York, a society of industrial executives and engineers for the study of industrial management, who also favored the establishment of a national economic planning council.

Mr. Person said he would prefer to see such an organization set up voluntarily by industry but did not think this would happen. He therefor favored the Government taking action in this direction.

At Variance on Methods

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce committee on continuity of business, and Dr. John M. Clark, professor of economics at Columbia University, both favored setting up some system of planning to guide business and industry in a more logical and efficient path than it has chosen in the past.

Mr. Harriman sponsored, however, a voluntary system adopted by business and lacking any authority to enforce its recommendations, while Dr. Clark held the object to be of such importance to the public at large that the Government must of necessity take part in the scheme.

As a means to voluntary action by business and industry, Mr. Harriman said the antitrust laws would first have to be modified. He said they were adopted when business conditions were different from the present ones.

He blamed these laws for the present breakdown between production and buying power. "The result," he said, "is heart-breaking competition which brings on wage cutting and general economic disorganization."

'Come on In, the Water's Fine!'



Salvation Army's 52d Anniversary Recalls Humble Start in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Fifty-two years ago, Amos Shirley, a carpet weaver, came from England with his wife and daughter and settled in Philadelphia in order to obtain the better wages offered to his craft here. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Shirley wrote to Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, asking him to send a worker to Philadelphia to introduce the army into North America. General Booth replied that no worker was available but that instead he would authorize Amos Shirley himself to begin the work.

Early in October, 1879, handbills printed in red ink were posted in Kensington to announce that on the fifth of that month gospel services would be held "in the old chair factory" in Oxford Street. From that humble beginning the work of the Salvation Army has spread until today there is a post in every large city on the continent.

To celebrate the fifty-second anniversary of its foundation, 1100 army workers gathered in a Philadelphia theater recently. There they heard an address by Mr. Henry W. Taft, brother of former President Taft, in which he traced the history of their organization and praised its achievements, which have won it a place of honor all over the world—and in Philadelphia, where in earlier years any of its members who dared to beat a drum were speedily arrested.

Following a parade by the girls and boys attending the annual Young People's Congress of the Salvation Army, Mayor Harry A. Mackey addressed them from the rostrum in Reyburn Plaza. "To me," he said, "this is the greatest army in the world, because it is a militant group which works for peace and the betterment of mankind."

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE PASSES BRIDGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Plans for a bridge across Auckland's harbor have been materially assisted by the passage through the New Zealand House of Representatives of the necessary empowering bill.

The movement to bridge the Waitemata, as the harbor is called, owes something to the construction of the Sydney harbor bridge.

The population of Greater Auckland is now more than 200,000, and, though this is only a fraction of Sydney's numbers, the promotors of the bridge enterprise believe that there would be sufficient traffic to justify the venture. There are several suburbs on the north side of the harbor, which are served by passenger and vehicular ferries, but it is contended that in addition to this the bridge would facilitate the opening up of much farm land near the city and improve communication between the city and the whole of the northern peninsula.

The project is promoted by a company which is confident of raising the £1,100,000 capital required. The bridge will be situated above the wharves and will be about one mile long, with a clearance of 135 feet above high-water mark.

McNary Seeks Single Program For Farm Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Agriculture will present to Congress a single concrete program of farm legislation if present plans being formulated in congressional circles materialize.

Bearing in mind the chaotic results in former years when farming interests presented various and conflicting legislative programs, Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has set Nov. 24 as the date for a meeting here of all farm interests.

He has invited the heads of farmer organizations, the leading cooperatives, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other officials connected with agricultural affairs to attend the meeting.

They will be asked to decide whether the Federal Farm Marketing Act should be repealed, thereby abolishing the much-discussed Federal Farm Board, or whether it should be modified to better meet the demands of agriculture in its present precarious situation. It is expected that agreement can be achieved on these points fundamental to farm legislation.

Among the many problems which will come up for consideration at the meeting will be the much-discussed equalization fee and export debenture. Both have their adherents. One group advocates that both be incorporated in the Farm Marketing Act giving to the Farm Board optional authority to invoke either or both as agricultural conditions at any particular time may dictate.

LUMPKIN DEAN ON BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Mr. H. N. Edmunds, dean of the Lumpkin Law School, University of Georgia, is one of the 17 deans of southern law schools on the commission delegated to study the legal aspects of lynching, the commission on internatonal coöperation has announced.

PUBLIC OPINION TO BE AROUSED ON ARMS ISSUE

Speakers in 150 Cities to Present Strategy of Peace Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A nationwide educational campaign for disarmament under the sponsorship of men and women notable in their various fields and from all sections of the United States is being conducted across the continent this week, having been initiated by The World Tomorrow as a step in the strategy of peace.

Speaking programs have been arranged in 150 cities under the general subject of 'How May Another World War Be Averted?' The discussion will cover five major topics—disarmament, world organization, removing the causes of hostility, war resistance and education for peace.

Through these mass meetings, peace advocates hope to awaken citizens to the significance of public opinion as a force at the World Disarmament Conference in 1932 to effect steps toward the organization of the world on a basis of peace.

Simultaneously announcement that New York and 35 other cities will unite on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in nation-wide pleas for disarmament was made here by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The meetings will be under the apspices of the endowment, the League of Nations Association and the Inter-Organization Council on Disarmament.

The meetings are under the charmanship of the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and the Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, one-time moderator, United Church of Canada. Among the sponsors are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dr. John Grier Hibben, Judge Florence E. Allen and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCORES COMMUNISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Following a series of strikes in large British Columbia sawmills, the Provincial Government issued a public warning that it would not tolerate communistic agitation among working men. Informed by mill operators that many men willing to work at the low wages offered had been intimidated by strikers, the Government declared in its statement that it would not permit anyone to be stopped from working if he wanted to.

"We are assured," said R. H. Pooley, the Attorney-General, "that recent troubles in some of the larger mills were entirely due to communistic agitators and we have assured the operators that the full resources of the Government are behind them in resisting these activities. With all the means in our power we will protect every man in his right to work where, and at what wages he wishes."

Noddy of Trinidad In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Are you acquainted with the motmot, the booby or the noddy? If not, and you would care for an introduction, you will find them waiting at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. With other strangely named and strangely shaped fowls, these birds make up the collection which has just been brought back from Trinidad by an expedition sponsored by the academy.

The men who have assembled this unique collection are: Mr. Radclyffe Roberts of Villa Nova, Mr. George R. Clark of Cynwyd and Mr. W. Wedgewood Brown, assistant curator of birds in the academy's department of vertebrate zoology. These scientists spent two months in Trinidad, where they were assisted by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

One of the specimens, the "guacharos" or "oil bird" is valued highly by the natives on account of a food oil which may be obtained in good quantities from the extremely fat young birds. These "guacharos" had to be sought in their native caves—from which they emerge at night.

British Youth Hostels Promote International Understanding

Reciprocal Arrangements Between Britain, Norway, Austria and Denmark Permit Youths to Travel at Low Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The value of the British Youth Hostels Association as an instrument for promoting international understanding was stressed by E. St. John Catchpool, national secretary of the association, at a conference of the Midland Group, held at an old mill at Kilkewydd, on the borders of England and Wales.

"For the first time," he said, "it becomes possible for many young people from the continent to come over and see something of England in the best possible way—by walking in it.

"Costs have been too high for youth to come before or since the war in any numbers. Now, with our hostel charge of 1s. a night, and with an increasing number of reciprocal arrangements with the Youth Hostels Associations of other countries, their coming is made much easier. In this way international understanding is fostered.

"We can do almost anything with this movement, if we keep it on the right lines. It is completely democratic: the son of a millionaire may find himself sharing a small stove with a boy from a slum district.

"Another valuable service of the movement is that it encourages young people of 13 to 16 to do their own holiday budgeting, and that has the effect of encouraging economy and self-reliance."

Mr. Catchpool added that so far reciprocal arrangements as to the use of hostels had been completed between Britain, Norway, Austria and Denmark. Negotiations with Holland and Germany were nearing completion.

The British Youth Hostels Association, he said, now had a total membership of 10,000. Of this number London had 1600, Merseyside 1600, Oxford and Cambridge about 1000 each, Bristol about 700 and Birmingham about 500.

MACHINERY DENIED CAUSE OF IDLENESS

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 27 (AP)—Machinery was absolved last night of blame for increasing unemployment by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"Those who regard machinery as a juggernaut, destroying our civilization, creating over-production, unemployment and unbalanced economy are deceiving themselves," Mr. Klein told the dairy industries exposition and the convention of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. "Even the most vehement critic must recognize the invaluable contribution that has been made in our national upbuilding by the widespread use of machinery," he said.

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She wondered whether her old blankets could really be made as good as new, so she sent a pair just to find out. When they were returned to her all washed and re-fluffed—looking the same as when she first bought them—and tied up with dainty colored silk ribbons—she got a distinct jolt of surprised pleasure. This is a common occurrence. It is almost incredible, the way blankets that are worn down to a hard surface are made soft and downy by our re-fluffing process. This is one of our special services. There are eight different kinds of family wash, including completely finished work on men's shirts and collars. Phone today—or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen. Look for the black-and-red trucks.

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Model R-11


Model R-50

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AND HERE'S ITS TWIN! (Right) A running mate of the model above. Ten tubes again, and the complete Synchronized Tone System. In a specially designed walnut cabinet with doors. $178 Model R-55 complete


Model R-55

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10 New RCA Pentode tube with push-pull application. Increases output.

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CITY DIRECTORY IS BUSINESS AID, LIBRARIANS TOLD

Boston Chapter of Association Addressed by C. W. Hawkes

The average city directory changes approximately 65 per cent every year, Mr. Charles W. Hawkes, manager of Sampson & Murdock Company, told members of the Special Libraries Association's Boston chapter at a meeting at 111 Summer Street last evening. Mr. Hawkes spoke on "City Directories—Their Use in Business Today."

Few persons, even in business, realize the great amount of information contained in the average large city directory, the speaker said. Business men should learn how to use the directory and in the end it will prove to be a safeguard to accuracy in certain types of business, Mr. Hawkes said. If retail merchandise firms relied on the city directory, there would be fewer mixups in billing, the speaker said.

Mr. Hawkes indicated that the modern Boston directory was an encyclopedia of local information. If people realized more generally that there is an index to every section, he said, the user would find most anything from the name of the local radio inspector to the names of all the islands in Boston Harbor.

Mr. Hawkes urged members of the libraries group to avail themselves of the privileges of the Sampson & Murdock directories library which contains directories of practically every city in the United States and Canada. The library is open to the public free of charge for casual reference where the information sought is not extensive or likely to be turned to commercial purposes.

The members also listened to a talk on mapmaking by Dr. Alfred C. Lane, professor of geology at Tufts College and librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Lane explained some of the rudiments of mapping. Massachusetts, he said, is one of the most poorly mapped states in the country, chiefly because the State maintains no geological survey staff. Dr. Lane described some of the advantages which airplanes afforded in mapping.

Miss Loraine Sullivan, executive assistant of the special libraries of the Boston Public Library and president of the Boston chapter, presided at the meeting. The question of dividing the Special Libraries Association into special groups for newspaper, insurance, museum and other libraries was brought up for consideration and will be acted upon at a later meeting.

Theaters

"Alison's House"

Wilbur Theater—Lee Shubert presents the Pulitzer prize play, "Alison's House," by Susan Glaspell, with the Civic Repertory Company. Week beginning Oct. 26, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Ann Leslie	Florida Friebus
Jennie	Margaret Love
Richard Knowles	Robert F. Ross
Ted Stanhope	Herbert Rudley
Louise	Leona Roberts
John Stanhope	Walter Beck
Miss Agatha	Alma Kruger
Eben	Donald Cameron
Elsa	Gale Sondergaard
Hodges	Howard Da Silva
Mrs. Hodges	Agnes McCarthy

It is betraying no secret to tell you that this play, though set in Iowa and presenting the affairs of people called Stanhope, deals with the family of Emily Dickinson, the poet who lived in Amherst, Mass. You may recall, too, that the award of the Pulitzer prize to "Alison's House" last year excited the protests that usually follow these awards; though the protestants perhaps overlook the fact that the prize is provided not for the "best play," but for that which "shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage." No doubt this play has served to bring Emily Dickinson to the attention of some who had not heard of her.

"Alison House" certainly is open to the criticism that has chiefly been brought against it—that it is a "literary" play; that is, an undramatic play. Very likely, if this play had been written by a man called Tchekhov, and entitled "The Cherry Orchard," and presented in Russian, we should have been more ready to sing the praises of its literary atmosphere and its nostalgic charm. Being the work of an American woman, and played in English, it naturally has less appeal for us. We surrender with hesitancy to a play which has a house—or shall we say the memory of a loved woman—as its heroine, which contains a great deal of conversation and little action, and which honors Alison with rather too many mentions of her name—when it is done in English.

The pace of the performance was not calculated to mitigate these shortcomings. The central character among those present was Agatha, Alison's sister, portrayed with sympathy and clarity by Miss Kruger. As their brother, Mr. Beck operosely conveyed character and devotion. Mr. Cameron's Eben was appropriately under the spell of a famous aunt. Miss Sondergaard gave a practically perfect imitation of Miss Eva LeGallienne. Miss Friebus was a very charming secretary. Mr. Ross was a boyish reporter who perhaps wrote poetry better than he read it. The roles of Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were caricatured.

The time of the play is Dec. 31, 1899. There are many references to the "last day of the century." Odd, that Miss Glaspell, or her producer, or the director, or at least the press agent, could not have realized that the nineteenth century on that date had still a year to run. L. A. S.

"Three Times the Hour"

Copley Theater—"Three Times the Hour," a melodrama by Valentine Davies, directed by Edward P. Goodnow. Week beginning Oct. 26, 1931, First time in Boston. The cast:

John	Edwin Anderson
Sylvia Jordan	Elizabeth Dana
Roger Hurlburt	E. Irving Locke
Colonel Beauchamp	Griffin Crafts
Joan Porter	Jean Poindexter
Angus McKee	George Dill
Dey	George Pembroke
Haskins	Henry Crosen
Cooper	Richard Whorf
Jack Reed	John Lucas
Ramon Delgado	Raymond Jones
Jeanne	Amy Loomis
Mrs. Lawrence M. Blake	Jean Hart
Mrs. Roger Hurlburt	Mary Wall
Robert Phillips	Helen Kay
Anna D'Asti	Joseph Cotten
Smith	Felice Leeds
Hildah Lovering	Jack Knell
Dr. Elliot	Martha Olcott
Davis	Aldrich Bowker
Lawrence M. Blake	Hugh Hite
	Francis Compton

The presentation of the Copley Players is divided, like Gaul and most plays, into three acts. But it might more properly be classified as melodrama in three layers. The bottom layer is to be eaten first. The icing remains until the last, lingering moment. And it would be a clever epicure indeed who could anticipate the flavor of the climax from the taste of the successive layers.

Valentine Davies has employed his dramatic adaptation of culinary technique to good advantage. The three acts are concurrent. The first takes place on the first floor of a banker's residence. A shot is fired on the third floor. With the second act, things begin all over. The plot progresses from the viewpoint of simultaneous action. Again the shot, on the third floor, is heard just before the curtain drops.

Third act, third layer—on the third floor. The show begins all over, succeeding in the maintenance of enigma and suspense together with an admirable freedom from the obvious and harrowing devices by which mystery plays so often fall.

Francis Compton makes a convincing banker, and Joseph Cotton makes an even more convincing reporter as the capable young Robert Phillips, who solves everything. It's a way reporters have on the stage—a tradition which Mr. Davies apparently is at some pains to perpetuate.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go," Theater Guild offering at the Colonial; Pirandello's "As You Desire Me," Professional Players' bill at the Plymouth, and "The Little Racketeer," musical comedy with Queenie Smith, at the Shubert.

The next Professional Players offering at the Plymouth will be Channing Pollock's "The House Beautiful," opening next Monday evening.

The first of a series of plays for young people, "Tom Sawyer," will be offered for one performance at the Plymouth next Saturday morning. These plays are produced by the National Junior Theater and presented in Boston by the Professional Players.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

NEWSPAPER WOMEN AUTHORS HONORED

Three newspaper women, who recently have had books published, were honored yesterday at a luncheon given them by local newspaper women at the Hotel Bradford. These guests of honor were Eleanor Early, author of "Chapin's Letters to Constance," "And This is Boston," and other works; Agnes Carr of the Boston Traveler, author of "My Mother and Other Poems," and Eleanor Hughes, author of "Famous Stars of Filmdom" and motion picture editor of the Boston Herald.

The chairman of the committee on arrangements was Mrs. Paul H. Hines, formerly of the Boston Post. Other committee members were Mrs. Joseph D. Hurley, formerly of the Post; Katherine Lyons of the Boston Traveler, Prunella Hall of the Post and Marjory Adams of the Boston Globe.

CHURCH UNION GOAL ADVANCED IN INDIA

Natives of South India have come nearer to the establishment of one united church than Christians in any other part of the world, Mr. Alden H. Clark told members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the Boston City Club last night.

Desire for unity is evidenced most strongly, Mr. Clark said, among natives who are members of the Church of England, the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches. In North India, churches are also conferring with a view of larger unity, he said, and this unity is a result of "an insistent demand on the part of Indians that they should not be held apart by any denominational traditions inherited from the West."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tremont Temple: Prohibition meeting, 7:30.

Longy School of Music: Faculty concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:30.

Tufts Romance Language Club: Opening meeting, speaking and musical program, 7:30.

Lexington: Opening lecture in winter series; "A Grand Tour of Europe," by Burton Holmes, Cary Memorial Building, 8:15.

Lecture, "Leisure—Normal and Enforced," by Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, John Hancock Hall, 8:15.

Symphony Hall: Lecture, "Europe from a Paris Balcony," by Abbé Ernest Dimnet, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, club leaders, address, "Nationality Backgrounds," by Miss Ida L. Hull, International Institute, 5:30. Also talk for mothers and leaders on "Vocations," by Miss Doris M. Dixon, 5:30.

Episcopalian Club: Fall meeting and dinner, speaking program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizen's Association: Public meeting, R. G. Shaw School Assembly Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Open night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club: "Computing Pluto's Orbit," by Dr. F. L. Whipple, 7:30. Geological Conference: I, "Magnetic Exploration for Iron Ores," by Mr. E. F. Stratton; II, "Field Determination of the Velocity of Elastic Waves in Granite," by Dr. L. D. Leet; Mineralogical Lecture Room, Geological Museum, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Supper dance, Boston Horse Show, 11.

Boston Garden: Boston Horse Show, all evening.

Theaters

Colonial—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Alison's House," 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Irma Seydel, violinist, and Cyrus Ulliar, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tremont Temple: Prohibition meeting, 2:30.

Jewish Women's College Club: Literary meeting, afternoon.

Family Welfare Society of Boston: First in lecture series on "The Art of Helping"; "Family Social Work," by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, 18 Somerset Street, 11 a. m.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting address, "Practical International Service in Rotary," by Mr. Cornelius D. Garretson, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Boston Horse Show, Swiss Room, 12. Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Harvard University: Romance Seminary, Sever 19, 3 p. m.

Boston Garden: Boston Horse Show, afternoon and evening, through Oct. 31.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11.

New England Women's Press Association: "Drama Day," presentation of first act, "Heard Around the World," Hamburg Hall, 149 Hillside Avenue, Arlington Heights, 3.

Florence Crittenton League: Fashion Show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, afternoon and evening.

Meeting, Sarah Hull Chapter, D. A. R., speaking program, home of Mrs. Adelbert Fernald, 63 Elmhurst Road, Newton, 2:30.

Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, Hotel Somerset, 10:45.

Newton Centre Woman's Club: Meeting, clubhouse, 10:30.

Children's Musum of Boston: Lecture, "Egypt, her Past and Present," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department. Illustrations by Cruikshank; etchings by Zorn; etchings by Rembrandt; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Turner and Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, including Charles Hopkinson, John Marin and others. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Dürer, Schongauer and others. All on exhibition through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission twenty-five cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters. Through Nov. 7.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibitions of Summer Sketches. Through Oct. 31.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous. Pottery from the Paul Revere Pottery, Boston. Through Nov. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet, by Armando Arena. Hand-wrought silver by J. L. Sharrock. Through Nov. 2. Murals by Jeannie Ursula Dupee. Through Oct. 31.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Oct. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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CITY MANAGERS ACT PROMPTLY IN RELIEF WORK

Grand Rapids Gives Food and Other Necessities Only for Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27—Praise for the effective response of communities operated by city managers in organizing their campaigns was voiced by Mr. Elwood Street, Washington member of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. He came here after visiting 50 Michigan and Ohio cities.

"Grand Rapids is typical of cities operated under the manager plan," Mr. Street declared, after checking the emergency relief system in use here. "I have seen the superiority of the manager plan over the politically operated cities. Responsiveness, with quickness and directness of action and a certainty to utilize all resources form a striking example of the manager plan.

"This city has done a most thorough and intricate job in an efficient, economical and far-sighted manner. I like the manner in which Grand Rapids is utilizing all resources.

"Where I have been one of the most frequently mentioned things is 'The Grand Rapids system,' whereby a man gets food and household requirements for so much work—instead of a dole or free material relief. The city store seems to be the one factor that makes the plan so feasible."

Proper Administration Of Relief Emphasized

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—An immediate and impartial study of the financial ability of local communities throughout the country to meet their unemployment relief needs was urged in an open letter to President Hoover, made public by Mr. William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City yesterday.

Reliable information on the subject can be had only by independent inquiry, the letter asserted. If such an inquiry should reveal that relatively few local governments are not in position to provide their own relief funds, the letter said, special means might be devised to help them without resorting to a general federal appropriation.

The letter emphasized the importance of proper administration of relief funds.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; partly cloudy, probably with showers, Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight, probably followed by showers Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

East of New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, shifting to west and southwest late tonight or Wednesday, and partly overcast weather tonight; probably showers Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	64	Montreal	42	52
Bismarck	42	64	Nantucket	52	56
Boston	49	54	New Orleans	68	88
Buffalo	46	58	New York	50	60
Calgary	24		Norfolk, Va.	54	66
Charleston	82	74	North Platte	40	80
Chicago	62	62	Philadelphia	52	64
Cincinnati	52	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	88
Denver	34	74	Pittsburgh	46	60
Eastport, Me.	44	48	Portland, Me.	46	50
Hatteras	62		Raleigh	50	72
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Oct.26	76	82	St. Louis	70	74
Helena, Mont.	32	42	St. Paul	52	56
Huron, S. D.	44	58	Salt Lake City	34	46
Jacksonville	68	78	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	52	82	SantaFe, N.M.	38	66
Key West	78	82	Seattle	46	50
Los Angeles	62	74	Tampa	66	84
Memphis	68	86	Washington	44	66
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Wichita, Kan.	40	50
			Williston, N.D.	50	82

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 27.
B—Maximum Oct. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:51 p. m., Wednesday 11:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

MAIL SELLING DISCUSSED

Logic and not magic is the key to successful direct mail selling, Mr. J. A. Smith Jr., advertising and sales manager of the Frank E. Davis Fish Company of Gloucester, said last night. Mr. Smith was the speaker at the first fall meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen at the Boston City Club.

Just Right for easy writing



Every one who tries a "Swan" takes to it immediately—it is so reliable in its flow. Selecting a nib to suit your handwriting presents no difficulties. Try one.

"Swan" Pens may be obtained of all Stationers and Jewellers. Black or Mottled from 15s. or Artistic Colours from 21s. "Fyne-Point" Pencils to match "Swan" Pens from 5s.

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NOVEMBER 11th-21st, 1931

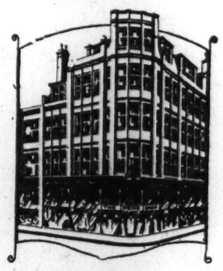
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You are invited to stroll through these Sections and compare the values for yourself.

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5/-, 4/6 & 4/- per lb. in 1, 2 and 4-lb. boxes. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.

BUY your chocolates *before* you go to the cinema or the theatre—you never know what you may buy in the dark or in the confusion of finding your seat. . . . And chocolats Le Chat d'Or is the name to remember when you pop into the confectioners.

CHOCOLATS

Le Chat d'Or

62-63 Burlington Arcade, London, W. 1, Eng.

(GOLDEN CAT)

Boston Adds 17 New Industries

Nearly 200 persons found employment in 17 new industrial establishments, started in Metropolitan Boston during September, according to the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just issued. This is the third successive month that the new industries exceed the number for the corresponding month of 1930 and indicate the progress being made in this section towards business betterment, in opinion of the chamber bureau.

With the 17 new September industries, a total of 166 new industries have been started since Jan. 1, which is a gain of 10 new industries over the number started in the first nine months of 1930. In addition to the new industries in September, 16 established firms reported expansions.

The new industries include three new clothing manufacturers, toys, household appliances, machinery, ventilators, shoe manufacturers, cleansing materials and metal-working concerns.

Daggett Acquires Page & Shaw Co.

Forty years' experience in candy making is what Mr. Fred L. Daggett has brought to the Page & Shaw Company, which he acquired recently. The original Page & Shaw formula, first used in 1882, will be continued in the manufacture of this familiar brand of chocolates.

Mr. Daggett, who established his first wholesale chocolate and fruit sirup business when only 22 years of age, also owns the Daggett Chocolate Company, the F. H. Dow Company and the Apex Chocolate Company. His business grew steadily from year to year until 1926, when he built a modern factory in Cambridge, an addition to which was built in 1929.

More than 700 persons are employed at the Cambridge plant which contains more than 250,000 square feet of floor space. The cocoa beans, shipped from Central and South America, are blended under different combinations for each line of chocolates. When received, they are taken to the top floor where they are roasted, sorted and mixed. The entire process is worked by steps, until, by the time the product reaches the ground floor where the shipping room is, the chocolates are completely made, packed and ready for shipment.

BUTLER TO OUTLINE MARKETING ADVANCE

Progress in methods of marketing merchandise, both in this country and abroad, during the past 12 years or so is to be discussed by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the October meeting of the Propeller Club, Thursday evening, at the Boston Yacht Club.

With American industry in a position to produce far in excess of the demand for its products, more effective marketing and distribution of goods is considered the key question of the hour, and Mr. Butler is to outline the advance, extent and causes for progress in marketing merchandise.

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Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes

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FULL SIZE SET FROM 80/- 3 PIECES

You have never tasted better Chocolate Biscuits!

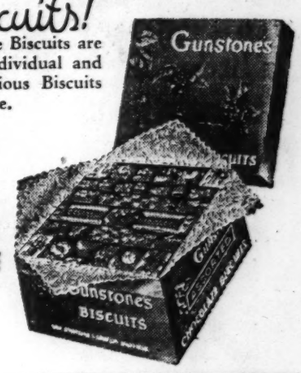
Gunstones Assorted Chocolate Biscuits are better, nicer, different—an individual and original asssortment of delicious Biscuits coated with the best Chocolate.

If your grocer does not stock them, please send us his name with a Postal Order for 3/6 and we will send you, post free, a sample 1½ lb. tin, or a 4 lb. tin, post free, for 8/8, plus returnable tin 8d. Just ask for

Gunstone's ASSORTED CHOCOLATE BISCUITS

These prices apply only to the U. K. Prices for other countries on application.

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The Biscuit Factory
SHEFFIELD, ENG.



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Here in 'Ritz Assorted' you've a different kind for every day for a fortnight—and a few over.



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Specialty: Meringues and Fudge

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408 Strand, W. C.
33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

LABOR, CAPITAL AND CONSUMER UNITY IS URGED

New York University Group Speaker Sees Anti-trust Alternative

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Organized coöperation between the three major groups directly affected by conditions in industry—investors, workers and consumers—was recommended as the most promising alternative for the anti-trust laws by Prof. Myron W. Watkins of New York University, at a conference on the relation of law and business which opened at the university yesterday.

"Upon the basis of such organization of industry the ills of competitive business enterprise might be alleviated, if not cured," he declared, "for it would provide for that direct, continuous and integral participation of each of the three major groups having vital interests at stake in the smooth and successful conduct of an industry which, if we mistake not, is the indispensable condition of the establishment of industrial peace and industrial stability.

"What business requires above everything else is responsible control. What it suffers from, above everything else, is irresponsible control. Genuine three-sided coöperation, coöperation in the very seats of authority where are made the decisions which so vitally concern the economic interests of the whole community, so far as they are related to a given industry—will alone restore responsible control in industry."

Mr. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, held that it is "neither possible nor desirable to change the substantial provisions of the Sherman Act." Administrative improvement of the anti-trust laws demands legislative consideration, however, he said. He recommended that a Congressional committee be appointed to inquire into the economic effect of the present method of enforcing the anti-trust laws and to determine "whether government is to remain a mere prosecutor or provide traffic police along the industrial highway."

Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, declared it was "impossible to ignore the fact that the anti-trust laws have failed to provide a complete solution of the problem of governmental control of economic relationships."

Mexico Wants Name Spelled With X and Not J

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27—"Spell the name of our country 'Mexico' and not 'Mejico,'" the Nationalistic Campaign Commission, which is conducting an organized crusade in favor of nationalism, is urging.

Following receipt of a letter from Dr. José R. Mandoza of Puebla, in which is contained an appeal for the nationalization of the name of this Republic, Deputy Rafael E. Melgar, chairman of the Nationalistic Commission, has announced he will present to Congress a proposal to communicate with the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language in Madrid in this connection.

While in Mexico the word is spelled with an "x," in Spain and many other countries it is spelled with a "j." The Mexican Nationalistic Commission contends that this country should be an authority on the spelling of its own name, and points to a decree issued by President Benito Juarez in 1867, ordering "Mexico" spelled with an "x," instead of a "j," which had been used by the imperialists. The Royal Academy, however, which is generally—except in Mexico—regarded as an authority on the Spanish language, spells the word "Mejico."

Dr. Mendoza went so far as to urge that no mail matter be delivered by the Post Office Department, except that on which the address appears as "Mexico" and not "Mejico," but this proposal was rejected by the Nationalistic Commission.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lewis E. Stern, Albany, N. Y.
Ada M. Herrick, Thompson, Conn.
Mrs. Katie B. Gordon, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. J. Risselada, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Annie L. Bunker, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. Bertha B. Potter, Bangor, Maine.
Louise H. Guyol, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Selma J. Smith, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Falk, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Robert Falk, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Nils Falk, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Mrs. E. G. Woodward, Salisbury, Conn.
Mrs. Jennie L. Shultis, Great Barrington, Mass.
Mrs. Dorothy G. Knighson, Great Neck, N. Y.
Edward Knighson, Great Neck, N. Y.
Teddy Knighson, Great Neck, N. Y.
Mrs. Carolyn Irvin, Denver, Colo.
Louis L. Irvin, Denver, Colo.
Miss Margaret Vanderlinder, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Caroline Fissell, Spokane, Wash.
Miss Clara Fissel, Spokane, Wash.
Fred Huettmann, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. May D. Strickland, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Alice Tufts Abner, White Plains, N. Y.
Henry Roettcher, New York, N. Y.
Henrietta Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Harry C. Browne, New York, N. Y.
Edith E. Browne, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Rose I. Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Beatrice D. Lehman, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Herbert C. Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Esther D. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.
West C. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.
Mrs. Frank H. Groesinger, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Blashefield, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith L. Wright, Clinton, Mass.
Florence E. Saunders, Philadelphia, Penna.
Helen Elizabeth Bates, Philadelphia, Penna.

MODERN TEXTBOOKS WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

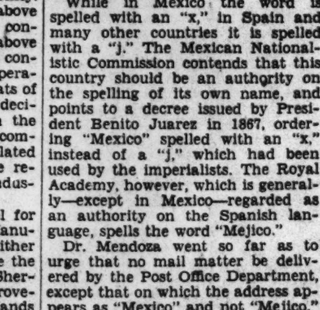
RALEIGH, N. C.—Textbooks that have been in use in the North Carolina public schools for 10 and 15 years will be supplanted by those of later dates, provided satisfactory prices can be obtained, according to a decision reached by the State Board of Education.

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MRS. LAWRENCE JACKS
Visiting the United States With Her Husband, Who Is Lecturing Under Auspices of National Recreation Association.

Weaving and Dyeing Pastime Of Wife of English Educator

Mrs. Lawrence Jacks Goes to the Fields for Lichens, Berries and Other Growths With Which She Has Produced Interesting Results

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you go out and pull a pound of gray lichen off some tree trunks, and bring it slowly to a boil in a pot of rain water, and then let it barely keep on boiling for a bit, you have a dye which is the color of certain areas of African sand and it will dye wool or silk beautifully.

And if you go out and gather some handfuls of privet berries and boil those you will get a dye which is a strange blue, something between the blue that is in the eyes of a blonde baby and the blue that is in the west when the sun has quite gone and dark is just around the corner.

If you know where wild mignonette grows, that would make a yellow dye. And elderberries color rain water purple.

Learned From Mrs. Jacks

These are things I did not know until I learned them from Mrs. Lawrence Jacks, whose home is in Oxford, Eng., and who explained them to me at a house in Cambridge, Mass., where she was visiting Sunday morning. In another room I had seen her husband, who is professor of philosophy at Oxford University, and principal of Manchester College, and editor of the Hibbert Journal, and who has somehow found time, among all these jobs, to come now to the United States to speak on a six months' tour (and in adjoining Canada, too), on "Leisure—Normal and Enforced," under the auspices of the National Recreation Association. He will make his first address in this country at John Hancock Hall in Boston this evening.

It was only seven years or so ago that Mrs. Jacks learned these things about lichen, and elderberries, and privet berries. For it was one day then that she looked about her house in Oxford and discovered that all her children were grown up and married, and that she suddenly had some disengaged time on her hands. And she had a friend who had been a very good weaver indeed for 30 years. And so she went round to the friend and said she would like to learn weaving, and the friend said all right, and so they set to work.

"When I had learned," she said, "a friend of mine decided to come in with me; there was a cottage by our house and we set up three looms there. One for each of us and, about once a year, a pupil. Then I thought, instead of doing so much silk work I would try tweeds. I got down the wools from the north of Scotland and I found I was being a weaver two to three hours a day quite regularly.

"I began to experiment with materials for dyes; in an afternoon walk I could pick up all sorts of odds and ends, berries and vegetable growths to try for new color. You've no idea what an adventure it is to put things like lichen into a pot and wait to see what will come out.

No Great Demand

"No, we didn't set up a shop. There is no great demand for handwoven things in our countryside. For one thing such beautiful things are made by machine, and they are cheaper; and then, we didn't have to have a shop, with all that overhead; because a little circle knew about our looms, and what we could weave, and they passed around the word about us.

"I could see that such a handicraft was a very good thing for women to learn, especially when high taxes, and long stretches of unemployment have cut down the family budget. I haven't bought any curtains, except the very heavy ones, for ever so long for my house. I got to weaving the tweeds for my husband's jackets and trousers, and for my sons' too."

Whether she has used her knowledge to start a "movement" or not, Mrs. Jacks' occupation is part of the idea with which her husband is so prominently identified, both in England and the United States. For years he has been speaking on the value of part-time hobbies, believing that never before in the world's history has there been such a peril to society as now exists in the threat of surplus leisure. He believes people possess an endless reservoir of latent skill, and that the leaders of every nation need to educate the masses in the cultivation of spare time.

Neither Dr. nor Mrs. Jacks would take seriously, I think, the idea that some university would do itself a good turn to constitute them both "Professors of Leisure," but each possesses the clue to the immensely important fact that "the use of leisure is the test of civilization" and seem equally fitted to disseminate such knowledge.

Mrs. Jacks wondered how she would find time to see everything she wanted to see; she had not been in Boston since 1912. She had first come out to the United States in 1885 and she was amused, in part, and immensely inspired, in part, but not in the least overwhelmed by the changes she saw on every hand. She and Dr. Jacks have tons of engagements but you must smile when they seem to be the first English visitors to this country in a long time who were not overcome by the skyscrapers or appalled by the newspaper reporters.

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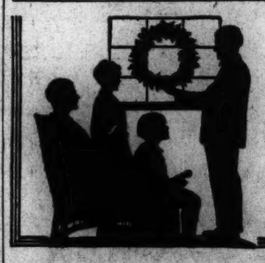
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THE most personal type of card is one which is made from your own snapshot negative. A silhouette of the family, a picture of the front doorway or a snapshot of the youngsters. Such a card is truly intimate and distinctive.

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EASTMAN KODAK STORES, INC.
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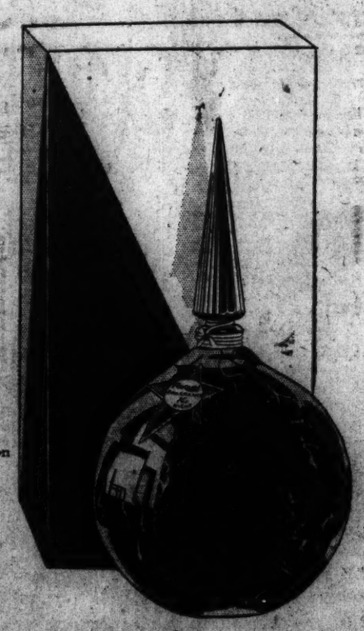


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ARMAMENTS MUST GO, SAYS GERMAN SCHOLAR

Dr. Jäckh Outlines Problems Involved in Procuring Universal Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"The system of armaments was and is the cause of war. If we cannot succeed in doing away with it and evolving another system of order and organization, then sons and brothers will have died in the World War in vain and your children and your children's children will have to be useless sacrifices of a new and even more terrible war."

Sounding this as the keynote of a ringing appeal for the renunciation of armed powers, Dr. Ernst Jäckh, German publicist, outlined problems involved in procuring a universal peace movement when he spoke recently before students of the University of Southern California.

Dr. Jäckh, who is professor of international politics and president of the Berlin School of Politics, is visiting in the United States as guest lecturer of the Los Angeles Institute of International Relations.

The United States will carry heavy responsibilites in the proceedings of the 1932 disarmament conferences at Geneva, Dr. Jäckh believes, for "every European decision for the past seven years has been made by the United States."

Dr. Jäckh believes further in the soundness of the German Government under Chancellor Bruening, feels that the popular demand in France is for peace, and scoffs at the reputed threat of Russia to the peace of Europe. He is confident of the success of the League of Nations in settling the Manchurian situation between Japan and China, although he could not outline what means of pressure would be brought to bear.

"The questions of disarmament, war debts and reparations are intimately connected and must be decided together," he said. "Readjustment of war debts and reparations is absolutely necessary; but Europe cannot ask for any lightening of the war debt burden if she is to spend the money on armament."

JOBLESS GIRLS STUDY FREE IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A number of unemployed Philadelphia girls are enrolling in the free daytime classes which have been arranged for them at the Central Y. W. C. A. Those in charge of this activity say that the realization of the value of constructive work, for its own sake, is one of the important lessons that the girls can learn.

The actual studies which will prepare the members of the various classes for more valuable contributions to general progress in the future range from shorthand dictation and bookkeeping to English and recreation. Similar courses were offered free of charge to unemployed girls between February and June this year. In that period about 400 students enrolled.

FIRE LOSS DWINDLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's fire loss continues to dwindle, according to official figures issued from the office of the State Insurance Commissioner. For the entire State the total loss during September was only $134,562, as compared with $224,774 during the corresponding month last year.

Harvard Awards Scholarships

W. B. Wood Jr., '32 of Milton, D. H. Popper '32 of White Plains, N. Y., and Sturtevant Burr '31, of Brookline, Mass., have been awarded three prize scholarships at Harvard.

Wood, winner of the Burr Scholarship for scholarship, athletic ability and leadership, prepared at Milton Academy. He is captain of the football team. Popper, winner of the Bonapart Scholarship for the senior having the highest academic standing in the field of government, is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, president of the Liberal Club and vice-president of the New England Model League of Nations Assembly.

Burr, a member of the first year class in the Harvard Law School, is the recipient of the Endicott P. Saltonstall Prize, which goes to an outstanding senior entering the Harvard Law School. Burr received his A. B. degree Magna cum Laude in the department of English last year.

1888 1931

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Book Women and Their Jobs

I—The Manuscript Reader

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE beginning of book publishing in the United States a century ago had a pronounced British cast, inevitable, needless to say, by reason of the common language. One of the British taboos along Paternoster Row was directed at women. Until a very few years ago the atmosphere in the office of a London publisher was scarcely less exclusively masculine than that of a military club. But economic factors spelled abolition of that ancient tradition a long time ago in the United States. American book publishers realized that the vast majority of their literary output was purchased by women, not by men, as was long the case in England.

Once this fact was determined, a natural result was the growing inclusion of women as publishers' readers of manuscripts. But the newly-won profession for women was not welcomed overnight by the "old line" publishers in New York. There remained a considerable group of bookmen who argued that the literary judgment of women would be founded on emotion and personal bias; whereas the selection of books should be predicated solely on an objective analysis of prevailing tastes and market conditions. The fact of the matter is, however, that a purely "objective" faculty in a publisher's reader is impossible. The head of a New York publishing house which dates back to the sixties, expressed that truism to this interviewer as follows:

"There is no infallible method of arriving at the potential success or failure of a given manuscript. But it is generally agreed in the trade that women readers have materially reduced the unfavorable odds in the book publishing venture."

In 20 years, women have unquestionably proved their fitness as manuscript readers. Almost every publishing house has such readers on its staff. Women are indeed now not only vitally concerned in every branch of activity in book publishing but some of them have shown themselves to be particularly qualified for the editorial field.

Personal Evaluations

Anne Stoddard, for many years senior reader in the Century Co., is an example of a woman who entered the publishing field at a time when women readers had yet to prove their fitness. She gave this interviewer an interesting résumé of what is expected today of the woman reader.

"What," Mrs. Stoddard was asked, "is the standard of the publisher's reader? That is, what determines her judgment with regard to a given manuscript?"

"Our only guide after all is our own intelligence and taste. If we try to put ourselves in the place of a special class of readers, we are indulging in pure speculation, or guess work—except in the case of certain classes of books which experience shows appeal to large numbers of people. Detective and mystery stories fall into this class, and certain types of travel books. The reader's approval of such books is not necessarily based on personal preference, although the selection of the particular example of such a class must be founded again on personal taste and judgment. I myself think a skillfully worked out mystery story good reading, but if I personally felt otherwise. I should not turn one down, since we all know that such stories are popular.

"Publishing is a business and the books may be considered its merchandise. Like any other business, it endeavors to offer to the public a commodity which has a good prospect of selling. No publisher can afford to publish books which he believes to be unsalable.

"These considerations constitute the check upon the reader's personal evaluation of manuscripts."

Are All Manuscripts Read?

The alleged difficulty of getting a first manuscript published has so often figured in popular fiction as to induce an opinion among laymen, sometimes nourished by writers who have not been successful in reaching the reading public, that a book by an unknown writer has no chance and is turned down without serious reading. Mrs. Stoddard says that, so far as her experience shows, that opinion is entirely without foundation. Publishing houses, she states, are always on the lookout for new writers.

"People often ask whether manuscripts submitted to a publishing house are read through from beginning to end," Mrs. Stoddard went on, "and just here I should like to answer that question. The answer is both 'yes' and 'no.' Yes, they are, if they have any promise at all. No, they are not, if they are illiterate or quite hopeless from the publishing point of view. It is not necessary to eat a whole tub of butter in order to know that it is bad; and a few pages will tell the tale if the manuscript is impossible. It would be sheer waste of time to continue reading a manuscript which is obviously unpublishable.



Photo Reflex Studio

Mrs. Anne Stoddard, a Reader in the Century Company, Who Says That the New Writer of Merit Is Always Welcome.

"The duties of the reader include more than a perfunctory 'yes,' or 'no,'" she said. "In most houses manuscripts are divided into two classes, solicited and unsolicited. A reader can usually determine in a short time which manuscripts in the unsolicited group should receive more deliberate examination. Our aim, of course, is always to find a nugget.

"Here at the Century Company—and I suppose it is about the same in any publishing house—every manuscript receives a number before it is passed along to the readers. Title, name and address of author, postage, date when received, instructions for return, etc., are carefully recorded.

"The reader usually writes a report on a manuscript which he or she thinks good enough to pass along for further consideration. This report sometimes gives a detailed synopsis, along with comment on construction and treatment, and the reader's vote on the question at issue, 'Shall we, or shall we not, publish this book?'

"Of course, data relating to the author, his background, experience and previous work is important in arriving at a decision.

"Sometimes the reader makes constructive suggestions to the author for revising a manuscript which seems to need a little help to get over the stile. Such suggestions are offered tentatively for what they may be worth. Of course, the busy reader has not time to make a practice of giving constructive criticism. It is done only in special cases."

From the foregoing it is evident that the publisher's reader has a fairly complicated task. Frequently readers disagree and discussion is necessary.

In some publishing houses books which have received several favorable reports are taken by the book editors to a council composed of the officers of the company and the heads of the sales, publicity and manufacturing branches of the organization. With this council the final decision rests.

Reading for Children

Mrs. Stoddard has recently taken up the duties of editor of children's books for the Century Company. Her long experience in the publishing business has been entirely with this well-known house and has embraced a variety of positions—among them an assistant editorship of the Century Magazine and an extensive period as reader of adult manuscripts. "But I began with a small clerical job," she said. "It was my task to return the manuscripts."

Anne Stoddard was graduated from the Vail-Deane School of Elizabeth, N. J., where she later taught the children of the primary grades, and she attended Mount Holyoke College. She is the author of several marionette plays produced by Tony Sarg, among them the dramatization of "Don Quixote," which, as acted by the Sarg marionettes, is a well-remembered event in the puppet world. With Tony Sarg, she wrote several years ago "A Book of Marionette Plays," which in addition to the plays, gives practical instruction for making and operating puppets and is considered the standard work on this subject. Mrs. Stoddard is also the author of "A Good Little Dog," a book for small children, and of "Young Heroes of the Bible," a retelling of stories in the Old Testament.

[This is the first article in a series of five articles on women in the various departments of the publishing field. Only in recent years have women had responsible positions in this business, which in 1930 produced in the United States 10,827 separate titles. It is axiomatic that the literature of a nation is a leading factor in shaping the culture and welfare of its people. This fact is the basis for the conclusions regarding the part played by woman in molding the thought made by the medium of literature. The articles will appear on consecutive Tuesdays.]

The Lady Mayoress of Manchester

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN ENGLAND a Lady Mayoress is an official person. At a reception recently given in New York by the English-Speaking Union to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester (Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Titt), the Lord Mayor formally addressed her in the salutation of his speech. Moreover, she wore the insignia of her office, a heavy gold chain extending low on her neck and carrying a massive gold seal. She stood, of course, beside the Lord Mayor as the line of guests filed by, a small, dark, pretty woman, with force and reserve in her manner as she answered the questions addressed to her. Yes, they had discovered that there are 27 Manchesters in the United States and it was nice to feel that there had been so much affection for England's Manchester that its name was often repeated by early settlers in the new country. No, they could not visit all of them, though that would be an interesting thing for some future Lord Mayor to do; but they were seeing two of them. No, she had not talked with Mahatma Gandhi when he visited Lancashire.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Titt was Alice Macleman. She took an active part in the Woman's Suffrage movement and was an early member of the Women's Freedom League. After the outbreak of the war she assisted Mrs. Despard, sister of the Earl of Ypres, in her social work in a slum district of London. She appeared often before local munition tribunals in behalf of women munition workers and had great success as an advocate. In 1916 she became Women's Trade Union Organizer for the area of Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and the Isle of Man, with headquarters in Manchester. Her talent as an organizer is indicated by the fact that there were 300 members when she undertook the work and three years later, 10,000.

She married Mr. Titt in 1919 and has since supported him in his public duties. Although a Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress hold their office only one year, the road which has led toward it is always one of community service; and it is safe to assume in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Titt that there will be no divergence from that path after the mayoralty passes to a successor. The supply of pure milk, the support of open-air nursery schools, the rehabilitation of slums, which are Mrs. Titt's particular enthusiasm, will continue to engage their attention when they return to private life.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.



Mrs. Alice Titt, Lady Mayoress of Manchester, England, Who With Her Husband, the Lord Mayor, Is Visiting the United States.

Routing Air Trips

Mme. Marie Jerome of Paris within a comparatively short time has established for herself a reputation as an authority on the making of aviation maps and the routing of long-distance flights. She will has she becomes known in this unique line of woman's work that valuable information comes to her from all over the world, not only from official correspondents but from those who realize the importance of the service she is furnishing to long-distance aviators. No sooner is a new regulation in force affecting aviation than Mme. Jerome is advised and she receives charts and maps as soon as they are published.

An aviator coming into Lime. Jerome's office to talk over a prospective itinerary has the most minute details of his trip described in an astonishing manner. She knows landmarks all over the world—both natural and man-made. She knows mountain peaks and valleys, and traffic regulations of the air which must be observed in the different countries traversed in the flight.

Mme. Jerome has recorded on the walls of her office many of the memorable flights, each map made with her own hand, the itinerary accurately shown in red, with the date and a photograph or autograph, proving authenticity. Drafting a new map for a long-distance flight involves a study of maps and references to files and records.

But this clever French woman works out every detail with the greatest precision and seems to take keen pleasure in this unusual field of woman's work.

An Authority on Coal

Miss Josephone Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Denver, Colo., has the unique honor of being the only woman coal operator invited to attend the White House conference on the stabilization of the soft coal industry. Miss Roche is an outstanding optimist and has pledged her support against wage reduction. She has made a study of the beneficial effects of high wages and is opposed to all the tendencies now at work to lower them, even in the face of what may appear to be serious competition.

Miss Roche is no novice in business nor in public service. After having received a master's degree at Columbia University, she surprised her friends by accepting the appointment as Denver's first policewoman. Later, she did public service work as an official of the Juvenile Court of Denver under Judge Lindsey. It was after these two experiences that she was left a large block of stock in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, held by the estate of her father. Instead of merely holding this, or disposing of it, Miss Roche bought a controlling interest in the company and assumed active responsibility for the policy of the company in the running of its mines. This was another surprise for Miss Roche's friends. Her business policies, it is said, are such as maintain friendly relationships between the company and its workers and are establishing a new era in the coal industry in Colorado. Miss Roche believes that fair dealing in business is a good investment, resulting in harmony and success.



Wide World

FIRST WOMAN TO BE COMMISSIONED AS A COMMERCIAL GIRO PILOT

Mrs. Blanche Dewey Noyes of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Noyes, one of the well-known women pilots in the United States, was hired by an Ohio oil company to fly the ship with which she is here shown.

The Forked Road

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting and unusual business experience is that of Mrs. Astrid Rosing Sawyer of Chicago, Ill. Born in Copenhagen, Den., it was Mrs. Sawyer's girlhood ambition to be a singer, and, after the family migrated to the United States, she jealously continued her studies, earning the money to pay for her musical education by securing a clerkship with a large clay products firm in Chicago. As time went on, Mrs. Sawyer became increasingly interested in the world of business, so that her music took second instead of first place in her plans for a career.

By making the best use of every opportunity to learn the details of the clay products firm with which she was connected, Mrs. Sawyer finally found herself in position to organize a similar business for herself, and she is now the head of one of the largest clay products firms in the country shipping large orders of materials to Mexico and Canada, as well as to all sections of the United States. Mrs. Sawyer is also a recognized authority on sewer construction and is frequently called in consultation on this branch of municipal work. Building tile is an important output of her business and she often acts in an advisory capacity on building projects where large orders for hollow brick, stone, gravel and other materials are to be placed.

Mrs. Sawyer still retains a keen interest in music despite the somewhat contradictory trend of her successful and engrossing commercial life.

A Yacht and Your Broker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE reader has any of the qualifications of a salesman, she will be interested in what Miss Theresa Heesters has to say about sailing yachts.

"A yacht broker's job," according to Miss Heesters, "is to get orders for about anything that floats, from the boxlike things with outboard motors to a millionaire's palatial yacht. Those orders are turned in to the builders or their agents and a commission of from 5 per cent to 30 per cent is collected.

"Women can certainly succeed in this field," Miss Heesters asserted. "They sell real estate and houses and automobiles, why shouldn't they sell yachts? The work isn't difficult; the competition isn't bitter and it is not necessary to be mechanically minded. I'm not myself. I know very little about engines. At least, if one fell apart I certainly couldn't get it together again. But, of course, I do know boats. I love boats. And what is almost more important than that, I enjoy people. One must enjoy meeting all types of people and making contracts in order to succeed in being a salesman.

"I went into business after social life had become a bore. First I took a business course. That was a wise start; in fact, I think it is an excellent beginning for every girl who starts out, as I did, without a definite plan. Stenography opens up many opportunities to study business methods and office routine and gives one a chance to make valuable connections.

Her First Position

"My first job was with a detective agency and I was sent out to investigate infringements of patents. Eventually I was made assistant manager of the firm, but when the man at the head of it passed on, I gave up my position.

"The next thing that presented itself appealed to my love of adventure. For some reason or other the manager of the eastern branch of a well-known radiator company conceived the idea of having a woman do the promotion work. It was doubly surprising, because that firm had always been known as a man's organization throughout. They were putting out small stoves that would heat several rooms at once and I was sent to cover all the fairs on the route from Boston to Baltimore. Here was possible adventure, I was on the road. But I must admit that the adventures were mild.

"After the stoves got so popular that further promotion was not necessary, I had literally worked myself out of a job. I was offered a position as credit manager of the firm, but that seemed too unimaginative.

"I have always wanted a feminine job, but I have never had one. I want most of all to sell perfume!

"All the time that I was busy at other things boats had held a glamour for me, though I may not have thought of them in connection with business. Motorboating was then still in its early stages, standardization not having been devised. In fact, when I started in that business in partnership with a man, we had no boats, but just an idea—that speedboats could be built on the same standardization basis as automobiles. That this was practical the history of motorboating the last few years can prove. When this man became manager of a firm organized to sell fast runabouts, I was his assistant for several years, and might have succeeded him as manager when he left the organization, but I felt I did not know enough about engines. Besides, I wanted to sell perfumes or do advertising! Instead I took charge of carload shipments and the development of sales of axles of standardized make for a car without a gearshift!

Selling Boats

"However, the axle proposition didn't last long because the car came out with a gearshift soon after that and the firm for which I was working was put out of business. Then I entered the boat business again. But often because I was selling boats for only one firm, a man would come in and want a boat we weren't handling; and so it seemed a limited field. I was not contented to be connected with one firm, to be selling one type of boat, when so many were in demand; and I did not want to be tied up with a firm that sold only one product.

"'Why don't you become a yacht broker?' someone suggested.

"'How would I begin?' I asked.

"'Oh, just hang up your shingle, say you're a broker and see what happens.

"I had sold $200,000 worth of boats in a year for one firm, so I did not see why I couldn't try selling them on my own. I decided to attempt the project—and that's how it happens that I'm a yacht broker.

"At first men were unwilling to ask questions; they seemed to think that a woman couldn't give information about a boat. The minute I began to talk to them about boats, however, they asked questions and were glad to find someone who could advise them.

"Three-quarters of my clients are men and I find them easier to sell to than women. Women go all over for advice, and then very often end up by doing what they had in mind in the beginning. Men consider what you tell them and then come to a definite decision.

"I certainly enjoy my work. Why shouldn't I? I love boats; I've enjoyed races, competition, speed all my life. I like to meet people and I want to sell something in which I believe.

"Now I have made connections with a travel service, because I feel that having been able to serve my clients in their need for small boats, I might as well serve them in their desire to ride on larger ones. Many people in these days instead of buying boats are taking trips abroad on great liners, and I am ready to make all their arrangements for them and plan their itineraries. A yacht broker might as well be a tourist agent because the same people use both services."

Women's Organizations

TO STIMULATE the organization of additional business and professional groups in Europe, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women will open European headquarters in Geneva on Nov. 1, according to Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, international president.

Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal, who has served as recording secretary and membership chairman since the International Federation, was formed in August, 1931, in Geneva, will be in charge, and sailed from Montreal last week to assume her new duties. Establishment of the office in Europe is made necessary by the increasing scope of the federation program.

Organized with but five member countries—the United States, Canada, Italy, Austria and France—this newcomer into the field of international organizations already has branches in England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Poland. Miss Heneker's presence in Europe is expected to stimulate the growth of these organizations as well as to give impetus to various important projects which are under way. The latter include a survey to determine existent discriminations against women in all member countries, and an active effort to promote international markets for women's handicraft and manufactures.

Last year Miss Heneker spent two months in Europe, visiting England, Scandinavia and the central European countries, and this winter she will probably extend her efforts to the Balkans, Turkey and Greece. A good-will tour of American business and professional women under the leadership of Miss Phillips, the president of the International Federation, visited Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece and Turkey during the summer, getting in touch with business and professional women of those countries, who gave assurance of their deep interest in the federation and their desire to become affiliated with it.

Geneva has been chosen as federation headquarters because of its central location and also because of the contact it affords with other international organizations.

A lawyer by profession, Miss Heneker has been associated with her father's law firm, Heneker & Holt, in Montreal. She is co-author of a history of the Bench and Bar of Quebec, and has written and lectured widely on the seigniorial régime in Canada and kindred historical topics.



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THE HOME FORUM

No Hay Prisa

(There is no haste)

OUR neighbor told us that he would have but two weeks' vacation this year, and humbly asked our advice as to where to spend it.

He said that his first choice would be the South Sea Islands, as he wanted to get away from all familiar sights and sounds, but that he was not yet a convert to uncharted flying. We looked at each other and nodded, solemnly. We each had the same place in mind. He went on to enumerate his list of things that "never would be missed"—trolley cars, subways, cafeterias and radios. Then we knew.

"Why not go to The Bluffs?" we said.

There, we promised him, was immunity from all such symptoms of civilization and, for added attraction, we told him that it would be quite suitable if he chose to dress like a very tidy and self-respecting tramp. That settled it. We wished him Godspeed and, inwardly, hoped that his arrival might take after our own upon the occasion of our first visit.

* * *

We had been told where to get off the train, also that any waiting car would take us to the boat landing which marked the second stage of the journey. No boat schedule was given for the simple reason, as we were to learn, that there was none. Thus the charm of our excursion began at once to claim us.

We were a little more than an hour from a bustling city, but time, as measured by clocks, apparently was no more. There was no boat in evidence and the few men who were "hangin' around" could offer no definite information. "He" might be going out to the island again today, and then again he might not.

We also became "hangin'-arounders." And for the sake of pleasantly occupying ourselves—(we not having come yet under the spell of restful leisure)—we "went juvenile" and ate bananas. Does anyone know why boat excursionists always eat bananas? I am sure they do and I'm not sure that the habit is restricted to boats. A memory of that distinctive aroma lingers yet in connection with many trips.

Perhaps a second hour might have dampened the first careless rapture engendered by this take-it-or-leave-it atmosphere. However, native interest in our plight, linked with native hospitality, forestalled that. A man and boy, just going down the river, would be glad to take us along. Gratefully we, encumbered by hand luggage, climbed on board whereupon, like a cinema, the picture began to unroll.

The river took a sharp turn at this point, like a bent elbow, hiding all that was beyond. As our little craft rounded the point into the calm reaches of the river, we relaxed and gave ourselves up to the quiet beauty of our winding progress. The banks seemed little more than an arm's length away. Thinly wooded they were, with no hint of loneliness; for here and there we saw a bungalow and once a larger house before which a girl sat drying her hair—an old-time "crowning glory" head of hair it was, too. Our own subdued exclamations of delight, together with the chug of our engine, made the only sounds. We passed one landing stage, but saw nobody. Gradually, the stream broadened, the shores took on a bolder line, foliage gave place to sand which, on our left, piled itself to the height of a considerable hill, grass-topped. On the highest ridge, a single line of trees stood guard. We began to feel the current as we swung into the wider river which waited, ready to sweep the gentler stream out with it to the sea. Over the bow we saw our destination, and then began an agitated conversation carried on by means of lifted eyebrows.

"Is our host ferryman, fisherman, or gentleman on vacation?" said the signals. Clothes might not make the man at this land's end. Should we offer transportation fee? We compromised on the boy and, judging by sheepish grins awarded us later when, cruising about, our boat passed his, we had made no mistake.

When the tide is low at The Bluffs, you scramble ashore, and that day the tide was particularly low. But, at the top of the ascent, welcoming hands awaited us. It was assumed, when a boat hove in sight, that there was someone o it to be met. In the meantime, nobody worried. Schedules were made for slaves; once ashore, you ceased to be interested in either.

In the morning you knew when it was somewhere about 9:30, because then the whole population,—twenty to forty at the height of the season,—would be seen headed for the pier. The Postman. And you didn't want to miss this. Had you ever before seen Uncle Sam's accredited messenger casually set down his bag and drawlingly read the names on every envelope and package, while you stepped up, smilingly, to receive your share? If your name was a bit unusual, or your correspondent a poor penman, the ingenious rendering of your familiar patronymic only added to the gayety of the nations.

Let no one think that there was nothing to do in this haven of peace. We could fish, we could bathe, we could tramp, eleven miles, if so minded, to the other tip of the island. The less hardy would be satisfied with five miles, most of the way on hard white sand, to the life-saving station. Or why not a short stroll, clambering to the top of a dune from which one could see the horizon in a nearly complete circle?

In the distance across the marshes, there stood one lone house, the gray isolation of which suggested all sorts of romantic imaginings. From this point of vantage a small stream, unnoted heretofore, offered a means of solving the enigma, if enigma there was, touching its inhabitants. We hurried to the shore. By the time we had arranged for a boat, the tide had turned and the little stream was on its merry way out to sea. We were not sorry. To this day that lonely house holds a place apart from any other. To me, it can never have the flavor of the commonplace.

The spirit of unrest caught us unarmed one day and we let it lead us, by way of a motorboat, to the far-off tip of Cape Ann. On the way one passed a low reef which is the playground of countless gulls and seals. Our approach apparently caused distrust in the breast of the leader of the seals, for, as we drew nearer, they hunched along, one by one, and plopped themselves into the water. Then, as fear departed with us, they, still one by one, swung their unwieldy bodies back to their former position. It did not seem to be by a simultaneous impulse, but rather as if one nudged another. They went over like the falling of a house of cards.

One foolishly turned such an expedition into a reckless search for souvenirs, fruit or ice cream cones, that it was with supreme contempt that one went back to the soundlessness of The Bluffs. And, perhaps, to a sunset which flamed in the western sky as though somewhere beyond the distant rim a million multicolored lamps were spreading their glowing reflection. Sometimes for an hour and more untold variety and splendor of color would pass across the heavens, and speech falter.

The colors were mirrored in the water as it rippled in over the pebbles, liquid silver and jade and amethyst; a pair of gulls laughed as they flew over our heads; a heron alighted and, drawing up one foot, poised, dignified and aloof, a part of the beauty and the stillness. Over yonder above the sentinel trees, the evening star twinkled.

* * *

How could our friend have chosen to spend his precious fortnight elsewhere?

G. C. C.

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Bare Hill Road

We live in the heart of a bowlful of sun
Way up in a vagrant sky
And the rim of our bowl is encircled around
With trees that lift ever so high.
We stand in the sunlight and watch every cloud
And rest in its consummate ray,
The breezes all burst with a rattling sound
As they jostle the trees on the way.

And with face in the mist and hands in the dew
We fathom the symbol of dawn,
As her translucent crystals of nebulous hue
Ignite when the shadows are drawn.

—AMY CROCKER LEMMON, in "Candles in the Dark"

The Backgrounds of Old Italian Pictures

In the Italian devotional pictures of the early Renaissance there are usually two quite unrelated parts: the foreground and the background. The foreground is conventional. . . . Every detail of dress and attitude has been settled beforehand by laws which the artist accepts as passively as the fact that his models have two eyes apiece, and noses in the middle of their faces. Though now and then some daring painter introduces a happy modification, such as the little violin-playing angels on the steps of the Virgin's throne, in the pictures of the Venetian school, such changes are too rare and unimportant to affect the general truth of the statement.

It is only in the background that the artist finds himself free to express his personality. Here he depicts not what someone else has long since designed for him, in another land and under different conceptions of life and faith, but what he actually sees about him, in the Lombard plains, in the delicately-modelled Tuscan hill-country, or in the fantastic serrated landscape of the Friulian Alps. One must look past and beyond the central figures, in their typical attitudes and symbolical dress, to catch a glimpse of the life amid which the painting originated. . . .

Here, for instance, behind a Madonna of Bellini's, white oxen graze the pasture, and a shepherd lolls on a bank beside his flock; there, in the train of the Eastern Kings, real soldiers, clerks, pedlars, beggars, and all the miscellaneous rabble of the Italian streets wind down a hillside crowned by a mediaeval keep, and cross a bridge and water-mill as the artist may have sketched in his native village. . . .

No one who has studied the backgrounds of old Italian pictures can imagine that realistic landscape-painting is a modern art. The technique of the early landscape-painters was not that of the modern interpreter of nature, but their purpose was the same: they sought to render with fidelity and precision what they saw about them. It is this directness of vision which gives to their backgrounds such vividness and charm. In these distances one may discover the actual foreground of the artist's life. Here one may learn what was veritably happening in fifteenth-century Venice, Florence and Perugia; here see what horizons the old masters looked out on, and note that the general aspect of the country is still almost as unchanged as the folds of the Umbrian mountains and the curves of the Tuscan streams.

—From "Italian Backgrounds," by EDITH WHARTON.



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Middelburg, Holland. From a Painting by Mary McCrossan, R. B. A.

The Slender Touch

She had a name, a long, German name, difficult for her neighbors to pronounce and more difficult for them to spell. But what it was no one now can say; and her only intimate acquaintance—the Little Girl—moved away from Temple Street many years ago.

The Little Girl always referred to her as The Lady, from the day that she moved into the second story flat of the common, two-family house, and was instructed never to make any noise that would disturb the lady downstairs. The order made its impression, for, when the Little Girl, carefully picking her way down the back staircase for a glimpse of the milkman, met the older tenant, she surveyed her solemnly from head to foot and inquired if she too had a "lady in her cellar"; the implication being of course that if she *had*, then there was a bond of sympathy between them which obviated the need of conventional introduction. The serious, brown eyes had lighted with rare humor; the white head had bent forward; and the long fingers had fondled the moth-eaten piece of fur (once a coon collar) which the Little Girl dragged down the stairs behind her at the end of a yard of string. And this recognition of her "kitty" as a creature to be reckoned with, however lightly, added the final credential in proof of The Lady's eligibility to the Little Girl's social circle.

There are rich days in the journey from the age of three to six, The Little Girl found them filled with things tremendous. No flashing circus rider ever excited more admiration for his skill and agility than did the morning newsboy on his bicycle, as he pedaled through his route, flinging papers to right and to left, bringing each one to rest on exactly the right piazza. After him came Maisie, who worked at the "Five and Ten." She was a fancy lady, with raspberry rouge and tall heels, who was always running for the trolley car, but who never ran too quickly to stoop as she passed the Little Girl and wish her a breathless: "Good marnin'." Later came the children who went to school, in ones and twos and threes; with books, handkerchiefs and oranges, their scrubbed faces wan in the unshaded city light. These, with the postman's round and the departure of husbands and fathers for factories, went on in the front part of Temple Street. As morning advanced, the Little Girl transferred her attention to the back of it, where she found a variety of entertainment in the clanging and rattling of many garbage can lids; brief and indiscreet confidences exchanged over a wall or privet hedge; the getting in of a load of coal or a piano; and always cats and perambulators taking in the sun.

The two had all these things in common to begin with; and, as their friendship grew, each enriched the other by the peculiar contribution of her own knowledge and experience. It was the Little Girl who called The Lady's attention to the emerald stomach of a black beetle; it was the Little Girl who showed her that a somersault on the last step could be immediately reversed, in an equally small compass, without actual danger to the performer. It was The Lady who told the Little Girl about Hansel and Gretel, and the Little Fir Tree. It was The Lady who taught her to make small stitches in a dish cloth with a blue border.

No one had paid much attention to The Lady before the Little Girl moved into number twenty-three; and no one had noticed the Little Girl at all until The Lady stopped as she met her "kitty" on the stairs. They became inseparable. Together they fetched fresh "brodt" and liver, and salt herring, in a straggly, string bag like a fishing net, from little shops mysteriously cleft in the walls of narrow streets, the like of which the Little Girl had never before encountered, where vivid people with curved noses and full, red lips, spoke a great many words in one breath, their hands beating out the meter. Together they walked in the park and flung stale crusts to the waterfowl. Together they sat at table on Friday evenings when, as a special treat, the Little Girl was invited to join The Lady at supper. There were candles at sunset on Friday, with a blessing when they were lighted; a clean, white tablecloth, and roast chicken. Though she did not understand why, the Little Girl knew that it was different from other days and that it had a sacred meaning.

Many a summer eve, while the woman who washed and dressed the Little Girl cooked chops and potatoes for the man who always declared it was the Little Girl's bedtime, she and The Lady would sit quietly on the porch, watching hundreds of purple horses charging through the sky. The Lady, quite unaware of any lack of comprehension on the part of her audience, would recite line after line of Schiller or of Goethe, the soft cadences falling rhythmically on the child's ears as she listened, silently groping for the little silver key. Then, just as she seemed about to touch it, Mrs. Flannagan, steaming like a pudding from a copper, would burst in upon them with a kettleful of complaints against "bhoys who could niver keep a pair of shoes to their feet," and husbands who couldn't wait a minute for their stew. The Little Girl, recoiling from the vaporous rotundity of Mrs. Flannagan, would sidle up to The Lady and wind her tiny arm around the smooth, white head. A beautiful tenderness would illumine the parchment-colored face; and, through the deep fire of her dark eyes, The Lady would look at Mrs. Flannagan and say, with simple ecstasy: "She likes me."

P. P. S.

Triolet

The windows of her house are very high,
Where long processions of the stars pass by,
And dawn comes sweetly on the Cotswold height.
The windows of her house are very high
And hold the first and latest beams of light,
Serene at morning, and engemmed by night.
The windows of her house are very high,
Where long processions of the stars pass by.

DOROTHY THOBY.

A Momentus Friendship

Coleridge's cottage still stands in the village street of Nether Stowey, a hamlet in a fold of the Quantocks. Wordsworth and his sister were able to settle with more amenity in a mansion and park let to them, through friendly offices, at a nominal rent, Alfoxden became their home for the next thirteen months.

If Racedown had given Wordsworth the seclusion of the country, at Alfoxden he found in addition luxuriant rural beauty. Racedown had little natural charm, but Dorothy writes of Alfoxden on the morrow of their visit: "There is everything here; sea, woods, wild as fancy ever painted, brooks clear and pebbly as in Cumberland, villages as romantic; and William and I, in a wander by ourselves, found out a sequestered waterfall in a dell formed by a steep hill covered with full-grown timber trees. The woods are as fine as those at Lowther, and the country more romantic; it has the character of the less grand parts of the neighborhood of the lakes."

But the feature of cardinal importance for Wordsworth at Alfoxden was not the richer beauty of the scenery. No other man had upon Wordsworth as influence comparable to that of the friend who now became his close and constant companion. . . .

Profoundly unlike in temperament, and in the circumstances of their up-bringing, the two men had reached, when they first met, a position in which their intimacy was alike momentous for both. The woodland beauty of Coleridge's Devonshire birthplace had less share in moulding his precocious boyhood than the fairy tales he pored over, and the stars which his father taught him to watch and name. . . .

Coleridge, both in verse and in speech, already commanded both a rushing eloquence and a lyric sweetness, always beyond Wordsworth's reach; he knew vastly more, well-read as Wordsworth was, and his brilliant, apprehensive and plastic intellect made him easily master of the whole universe of speculation; where Wordsworth's mind, tenacious when his was adventurous, admitted with difficulty the intrusion of alien ideas, and drew its most vital thinking from the interpretation of his own experience. The impact of Coleridge might have swept a smaller or a more lightly built man off his feet. On Wordsworth it acted by bringing into more vivid and dynamic consciousness ideas and impulses already latent. — C. H. HERFORD, in "Wordsworth."

A City on the Mississippi

The Mississippi is a slim maiden in the north where she begins her long journey to the sea. Further south she becomes bored, buxom, and mature; but in the north she's forever young, winding in and out among wooded slopes, fields and towns.

The city in the distance is still. The noise of the day has ceased, the sounds of night have not yet begun. Towers, churches and factories are outlined against the sky, in whirls of soft gray smoke. It is a stage setting, prepared for a play. One can almost see the stage props behind, supporting the backdrop. Soon the play will begin.

From the bridge a group of sea gulls, like torn bits of white paper, flutter down to the water. Cars, creeping across the bridge, are reflected therein like tiny black insects.

The sky mirrors itself in the water, greenish blue; the tree images at the edge are soft blurs of green, yellow and brown, with a thread of crimson woodbine leaping down a trunk like a tongue of fire. The colors are those of a Corot landscape—no definite outlines, only green-brown shapes. They merge and move together, whenever a breeze flicks down the river.

Just now the last glimmer of the cool northern sun is spread over the surface of the water. The waves glitter like a net full of silver fish. In the half-light between twilight and dark, the substantial elm trees along the banks take on a quality of weirdness, twining themselves in groups of contorted shape.

It is growing darker now. Lights begin to flicker on the bridge; in the water below one sees imaginary torches that flare up, waver and die down. Little trails of light taper to smoky points. In the distance a train hurries by, a bright toy with light shining from its little square windows.

The moon's gay yellow face appears—the moon and the river are friends of long standing. Both remember when the wharves were gay with packet boats; when traders in fur caps and Indians from the north came to barter furs for winter supplies. The city was young then, a village surrounded by forests of spruce and pine.

Now the city is coming alive with the night. Like a tremendous garden party, decorated with red, green and yellow lanterns, it has found a voice and murmurs, now loudly, now falteringly, speaking its lines for the play. The river and the moon comprise the audience; rehearsals are over; the play has begun!

The Secret

Why, this must be the selfsame sun
That shone for Villon, Marvell, Donne;
The very sky that Shakespeare knew;
The wind, the air that Dante drew.

Did leaves as full of whispers sound
When Webster walked with eyes on ground?
Shone daisies so in dewy grass
Where Chaucer's roving foot did pass?

Then, if their suns no brighter were
Than ours, their moons no lovelier,
What beauty drove their pens, that we
Search after still, but seldom see?

—DOUGLAS PARKERSON, in The Observer (London).

Living by Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that "the sentiments of yesterday, or the day before yesterday, cannot remove or diminish the force of those great words that Tennyson puts into the mouth of Pallas:

'Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
. . . to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear.'"

Who does not desire to attain to this blissful state of consciousness? But perhaps one feels that he knows himself too well! The secret faults from which the Psalmist prayed that he might be cleansed, the impure desires and morbid tendencies of which one may be so unhappily aware, may seem to be inseparable from oneself, and, in spite of good resolve and the exercise of will-power, one may still appear to be under their control. This, however, is a mistaken sense of self. In reality man has a perfect spiritual selfhood, since God created him in His own image and likeness.

Take any of the false beliefs which claim to befool and govern mankind,—envy, hatred, jealousy, fear, impurity, dishonesty, greed, sickness, lack, limitation,—and let us ask ourselves if there is in any one of these erroneous beliefs any likeness to God. The answer to this will readily be given in the negative; and this having been admitted, one reasonably admits the subsequent fact, namely, that that which has no likeness to God cannot be part of man, God's image.

On page 518 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written of man: "His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker." Man's Maker being God, Spirit, infinite Mind, man must be good, spiritual. His birthright is the infinite capacity to reflect the one Mind. Goodness, intelligence, sagacity, wisdom, wholeness, purity, uprightness, love, and power are man's by right of his spiritual origin.

Suppose one had, hanging upon a wall in his house, a picture which he believed to be the genuine work of a great artist, and, later, that he was presented with the original picture, which, when placed by the side of the first, proved beyond doubt that it was a counterfeit. Would that one still give the counterfeit the most prominent place, and relegate the original to some obscure corner? Or would he attempt to make the counterfeit original? Indeed, he would know that the latter process could not be carried out; and he would speedily get rid of the counterfeit.

So the one seeking freedom from sickness, sin, or inharmony of any kind does not attempt to make imperfection perfect. He must throw out of his mentality the counterfeit concept of self, and resolutely keep the true spiritual concept before his thought. Continually meditating upon the beauty and grandeur of God and man, constantly affirming and declaring the inseparability of man's true individuality from infinite Mind, he will find the old false beliefs coming under the control of this new understanding, for the material sense of self is bound to submit to spiritual sense. As this takes place he will be filled with a profound reverence for the nobility, goodness, and power man is able to reflect.

Man lives by the eternal law of God's omnipotence and omnipresence; by God's perfect and harmonious government of his own universe of spiritual ideas, of which a material earth and material man are but counterfeits. A law would be useless if there were no one to obey it; and so the divine law of perfection and power must be obeyed in every phase of human experience. When error seems most persistent and aggressive, then is the time to enforce the law of God, good. This calls for the highest humility, for it means the utter repudiation of the suggestion of a self apart from God. It means turning completely to divine Mind, lifting thought resolutely up from the contemplation of the error of belief which is claiming to operate, and acknowledging the supreme ability of infinite Mind to govern the situation.

He who holds steadfastly to this attitude will find himself possessed of a mighty force, a sovereign power. He will find himself exercising the authority of which Christ Jesus said, "Nothing shall be impossible unto you." This divine state of consciousness may be attained through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook; and every individual may thus gain control over the false beliefs of fear, sin, sickness, and limitation.

Edwin A. Abbey and Rural England

It was in 1871, when he was nineteen years old, that he passed from his student days at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts into the employment of the Harpers, becoming one of the firm's band of illustrators, including, among others, Charles S. Reinhart, Howard Pyle, Joseph Pennell, and Alfred Parsons, who helped to draw attention in Europe to the superiority of the chief American illustrated monthlies. In 1878 came his first great opportunity, when he was commissioned to illustrate some of the poems of Herrick, and, in search of material, visited England, where, except for a few short visits to this country, he has remained ever since. He betook himself to Stratford-on-Avon and Bideford and later to Broadway, in Worcestershire.

Probably every true artist has within him a little world of his own, an island in the ocean of the world around him, a little spot of fact, on which flourish the trees and flowers and personages of his imagination. He is happy if circumstances permit him to work in it, and still more happy if his world of fancy has some correspondence to the actual world about him. Such was Abbey's happiness in having his footsteps directed through rural England. On the other hand, it could have been no accident that put it in his way to illustrate an old-time poem. The whole tenor of his subsequent work, since he has been at liberty to choose his own subjects, proves that the bias of his temperament is toward the past: to the days of picturesque costume, to a period remote enough to justify his fancy in selecting what it would, and ignoring what it would not.

Nor do I overlook the fact that Abbey from the first has shown an ability to create from within himself an environment for his conceptions. Yet, even so, he could not have lighted on a place more fertilizing to such a temperament than the English scenes among which he has moved, with their old-time associations and simple rural loveliness.—CHARLES H. CAFFIN, in "American Masters of Painting" (1902).

A Maple in Silver Point

We have a large sugar maple in our yard which holds its mass of golden foliage almost intact till the end of October, and then yields it all to the Autumn rains and gales. Suddenly it rises in gray nudity, against a gray sky, and what was a few days before the simple beauty of a great splash of color is now the complex and delicate beauty of a complicated structure, infinite in its ramifications yet splendid in its strength and grace. Long before the crown of the tree is reached, the trunk has almost disappeared in a maze of branches, reaching upward and outward like the jets of a fountain, and when the eye finally follows them up to the very top, they in turn have almost vanished in a delicate lace work of twiggery, which actually dissolves against the gray sky, so you cannot be sure where the topmost twigs do end.

Later in the year, this fountain spray pattern of springing and dissolving lines will be etched more clearly on the winter sky, and above the white snow. Also, we shall forget to look at it, perhaps. But just now, in November, as we go about the garden planting tulip bulbs, we look up every few minutes to see it traced, in delicate silver point, upon a pale background, and think that at no other season is the tree quite so beautiful.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "New England Vista."

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EDUCATIONAL

Eight Major Trends In College Education

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE American college, which will soon be celebrating its tercentenary, went through its first 200 years with relatively little change, but just about a century ago it took a new lease of life and started changing. It has kept on changing ever since. Just now it is changing more swiftly and more deeply, I think, than at any earlier time.

The main current trends in college education are in my judgment these eight:

1. The increase in the number of college students.
2. The splitting of the four-year college.
3. The differentiation between general education and specialized education.
4. The trend toward more "all-roundness" in general education.
5. The attempt to reach the point of mastery in specialized education.
6. The vocational trend.
7. The attempt to treat students as individuals.
8. The improvement of college teaching.

Plenty of other trends exist in modern college education, but these eight seem to me the most important.

In this series of articles I shall discuss these trends, briefly, one by one, concluding the series with a ninth article on a few minor trends.

1—The Increase in the Number of College Students

Everyone knows that the number of college students has increased greatly in recent years, but few people, I think, even in the colleges themselves, realize how great the increase has been or what a tremendous difference it is really destined to make in the character of the college.

In the year 1890 the number of students in college was 65,000; in 1900 it was 104,000; in 1910 it was 174,000; in the next decade it practically doubled, reaching 341,000 in 1920, and in the decade just past it has more than doubled again. In 1924 it reached 486,000; in 1926, 595,000, and in 1928, 695,000. (All figures are from the United States Bureau of Education. The figures for 1930 are not yet available.) The total number is then more than 10 times as great as it was in 1890. The number of men in college has increased from 45,000 to 402,000; the number of women from 20,000 to 293,000. This increase has not been limited to any one part of the country or to any one type of college—though the greatest increases have probably come in the midwestern and western state universities and the smallest in the midwestern denominational colleges.

This is certainly an extraordinary rate of increase. What caused it? Will it continue? What does it mean?

What Caused It?

The increase was made possible by the fact that the number of boys and girls able to go to college has been steadily rising. By "able to go to college" I mean two quite different things: able financially, and able to meet college entrance requirements. The increase in the number of those financially able to go to college simply reflects the rise of the general level of prosperity. It does not mean, of course, that only the well-to-do can go to college—the proportion of those who have to work their way through, or receive help in the form of scholarships or loans, is just as great as it ever was. But the absolute number of those able to pay at least the greater part of the expenses of a college education has greatly increased.

The increase in the number of those able to meet college entrance requirements means simply that the number of students graduating from high school has very greatly increased. Indeed, the swift development of the American high school in the last 40 years (on the average two new high schools have been established every day during that period) is even more extraordinary than the increase in the colleges—but that is another story.

The fact that more students have been able to go on to college is in itself one reason why more have actually gone on: the impetus of high school education naturally makes them want to do so. But there are, I think, two more definite reasons for their actually going on: first, there has been a gradual rise not only in the general level of prosperity, but also in the general level of ambition; and second, there has been an increase in interest and confidence in the college.

Will the Increase Continue?

Yes, but not at the same rate. The rate of increase will be cut, because the rate of the rising of the level of prosperity has been cut. I should not be surprised if at some time soon—perhaps this very year—there should be a slight decrease in the total number of college students. But it seems to me practically certain that the number of high school students will keep on increasing, and that this increase will in time cause the number of college students to pick up again—if it does fall back—and to increase, steadily but more slowly and more normally than in the recent past.

It means that college students are no longer a tiny minority of all the boys and girls of college age. They are still a minority, but a substantial one. The highly special group of men who went to college 100 years ago were mostly headed for the learned professions, chiefly the ministry, and the college course was really designed to train them for that sort of work. But the tremendous number of students going to college today is no longer a highly special group in the old sense; it includes almost as many women as men, and less than half of the men are now headed for the learned professions. College students of today are not only greater in numbers than ever before, but they are headed toward a different goal—or rather toward a multiplicity of goals. If college is to give them a really valuable training, it must realize the changed conditions, and must itself change to meet them. It has already greatly enlarged its curriculum, especially through the development of strong departments of science and of such subjects as economics and political science; and it is steadily progressing in many other ways—as the later articles in this series will indicate—but it needs in my judgment a still more thoroughgoing change, in purpose, in form and in method, than it has undertaken hitherto.

West Virginia Life Study Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clarksburg, W. Va.

HISTORY and literature are key subjects in West Virginia's program of adult education. But to the scores of men and women, mostly from the rural sections of the state the project built up by Dr. Aaron H. Rapking bears no label of "education." They are known as members of the West Virginia Life Study Institute and they meet in homes, churches and schools with leaders from West Virginia University and coöperating colleges of the State to "study life."

Dr. Rapking who is extension sociologist at the university, went to Denmark six years ago and there rounded out many details of the plan which is now steadily growing amid the West Virginia hills.

Of this plan he says, "The prime purpose of the Life Study Institute is to study life as related to the economic, social, educational, recreational and spiritual phases of the day; to stimulate and create interest in a study of the historical and cultural background of the American people; to clarify thinking concerning relationships as American people to the world community; to help meet the need for wholesome leisure-time activities; to aid institutions such as church and school to make their best possible contribution in directing the changing social order; to assist folks in the development of a more adequate philosophy of life."

Thus the doctor of philosophy and pedagogy may state his aims, but to a farm woman, member of one of the classes, the whole project resolves into this:

"It gives me something to think about while washing the dishes."

Thus an educational ideal, rhymed in Pope's couplet, is being set to work, not with a label of "adult education," but as group study of life.

Men should be taught as if you taught them not;
And things proposed as things forgot.



Courtesy Ontario Bible Department, Province of Ontario

PREPARING FOR ONTARIO'S FACTORIES AND FARMS
In Colleges and Schools Set Up by the Province.

While Ontario is the richest agricultural province in the Dominion, at the same time its manufactures represent about 52 per cent of those of the whole Dominion. This province has five universities—one of them provincial, the University of Toronto. Women are admitted on same terms as men, and form two-fifths of the enrollments. The colleges compare well with those in the United States and Great Britain. Left view shows farmer students at the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, studying the knaughting appliance of the binders. At the right is a scene in the machine shop of the same college. Below is live-stock judging at a county school fair.

The Gifted Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPITE of all that has been said and written in recent years upon the subject of the gifted child, we are even yet somewhat in the dark as to its proper training, except, perhaps, for a few experiments and a great deal of personal opinion as a guide.

We frequently hear remarks like the following: "He is old for his age;" "so reliable;" "very old-fashioned;" "youngest in his class;" "an old head on young shoulders;" etc. This very child that is being mentioned, we usually find to be highly intelligent by test. We find even teachers frequently having little definite knowledge as to just what are the important symptoms of intelligence. Very often they fail to think of the traits just mentioned as significant and make the mistake of judging as most intelligent the children who are doing good school work in the grade where they happen to be placed. Thus, for instance, they may not realize that being youngest in the class is an important symptom of mental gifts.

So They Won't Be Hindered

Teachers also differ very widely among themselves in the reliability of their judgments. It has been shown that they are more accurate in their judgments of the slow than in their judgment of the bright child. The discovery of gifted children has too frequently been left to chance. We are sadly in need of especially devised tests for special aptitudes which will catch our talented children young enough to prevent them being hindered by training.

Dr. Ellis in his study of the gifted child has pointed out the fact that the child destined to be eminent intellectually may show only average ability in school while he is simultaneously preoccupied with his own thought or endeavor or he may appear simply as an extraordinarily active child physically. Rapid mental growth then does not, quite contrary to public opinion, mean unstable mental health or physical delicacy. It is, rather, a sign of ultimate superior attainment. Records show us that many children who are advanced in school work are more often than not taller and heavier than the average for their age, maintain their lead throughout and finish the school course at an earlier age than the usual child.

Still Dark

When we come to the training of these gifted children, we repeat that we are even yet in the dark. Most extensive studies along this line recommend no parading of prodigies, but rather scholarships for study in special schools for children with gifts along a particular line. Here is afforded a faster pace of study with attention focused on intricate abstract thinking, the exercise of the imagination, and opportunities for forming extensive associations.

Parents, too, need to be let in on the right attitude to take toward the bright child. They also should accept the responsibility of the task before them. Many parents in their delight that their child is particularly gifted or learns with unusual dexterity, exploit the fact and instead of centering the attention on the child's right development or social adaptation, they spread the glad news among their relatives, neighbors and friends, even boasting of the child's clever achievements in his presence, making out of him a conceited, overbearing child.

Gifted children need much more than to be constantly reminded of their precocity. They need definite training and responsibility. They need training in doing simple tasks with accuracy and precision. They need to develop a sense of good sportsmanship. They should learn how to win without bragging, how to lose without anger. And above all, they need training in modesty, humility and a high regard for the other fellow's feelings and point of view.

In fact, they must be likable children. For no matter how clever a person may become, he will never make a potential leader of society as a writer, creator, in business, science, art, music unless he be able to fill a likable place among his fellows.

P. P. T.

A Gracious Acceptance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mother had given the little girl a dish of peaches, but when the girl began to eat them, she noticed that her mother had no fruit.

"I think I'm sharing not on you," said the little girl, her tongue tripping in its endeavor to express what she meant. She hesitated a moment, looking from the peaches to her mother, and then she said, "Please take some."

The mother was just about to refuse when she remembered that she had tried to teach the children to share their treats and pleasures with others.

"Oh, thank you. That is very nice of you," she said quickly with a bright smile, and she put a few slices of the fruit into another dish for herself.

The little girl's face blossomed with happiness at the words, and she watched with satisfaction her mother's enjoyment of the fruit.

The little incident taught the mother that she must be as unselfish in accepting benefits as she wished her children to be in offering them. She realized that she must be a joyous receiver as well as a generous giver, and that to accept graciously the sharing which she had taught the children was as much her duty and privilege as was theirs in the giving.

At times she was tempted to refuse the eagerly offered share when it left little for the child herself. It was not always easy to see clearly the right attitude to take when it might seem as if she were depriving the young folks of things she wished them to have. Sometimes it required an effort to accept whole-heartedly their gifts. Yet she found that every time when she let herself accept sincerely what they offered, showing her enjoyment of the gift or the "sharing," and her appreciation of their thoughtfulness, she had given a blessing as well as received one.

After that she watched people as they were offered benefits, received gifts, or were given various opportunities, and when she saw the hurt feelings that were caused by grudging acceptances, the pride and littleness that were behind many refusals, she found that to be a gracious recipient of favors was a part of growth in life. The adults who, through thoughtlessness or mistaken kindness, refused the "sharings" of a child, did not understand the joy they might give to little children particularly by receiving from them happily. Those who received benefits or who accepted sharings in the same loving spirit in which they were offered showed themselves spiritually in tune, for the outpouring of a heart is of greatest value and happiness to all when there is another heart big enough to receive its offering.

'This Kind'–Not 'These Kind'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY should the plurals, *these* and *those*, be used—as they so often are—instead of the singulars, *this* and *that*, with the nouns *kind* and *sort*, which are plainly singular? Possibly because the speakers are thinking of the individual objects of which the particular kind or sort is composed; but it is more likely that this incorrect locution is used without thought, merely because it is heard oftener than the correct form. Certainly it has neither rule nor reason to support it. *This kind, that kind, this sort, that sort*—never *these* or *those* with these singular nouns. If you are thinking of several different kinds, then, of course, *these kinds* or *those kinds* is correct. Another point to note is that a singular noun is preferable to a plural after *kind of, sort of*, in most instances.

She prefers this kind of pen (not: these kind of pens).

He never reads that sort of magazine (not: those sort of magazines).

These kinds of plants grow only on the desert; those kinds, in well-watered regions.

Occasionally the plural of the noun following *kind of, sort of*, is necessary, as when the speaker is referring to objects that are almost invariably considered in the plural (*this kind of grapes, that kind of beans*), or when he is thinking of the individual members of a class of objects. Note the difference between the following expressions: *this kind of cakes, this kind of cake*, each correct in its place. But usually the singular of the noun following *kind of, sort of*, is to be preferred, and in using it one is less liable to slip into the error, *these kind. These kind of boz* is an expression that no one would be tempted to use. Isn't *these kind of boxes* almost as illogical?

The practice of inserting *a* or *an* before the noun following *kind of, sort of*, should also be avoided.

This is the kind of tool to use (not: kind of a tool).

He is willing to grant that kind of interview (not: that kind of an interview).

Just one more "don't"—an emphatic one—in this connection. Don't use *kind of, sort of*, in the sense of *somewhat, rather*.

He is somewhat (or rather) artistic (not: kind of or sort of artistic).

A National Difference In Earning One's Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sheffield, Eng.

THE King Edward VII Secondary School, Sheffield, has abolished the means qualification for all its scholarships, which are now open to the children of the well-to-do no less than of the poor.

In no respect is the contrast between the American and the British methods of education more striking than in their attitude toward poverty. In the United States poverty is almost a passport into college; in Britain it is definitely a barrier. Americans generally do not lack a university or college degree because their parents are too poor to pay the necessary fees, but in England there are innumerable men and women who, like Jude Fawley in Hardy's novel, have looked with longing eyes at the spires of Oxford, shut out from that famous seat of learning, and from others of similar standing, by a mere prosaic shortage of cash.

The poor American student can supplement his allowance from home in a tremendous variety of ways, one of the chief of which is by doing menial work for his fellow-students. Formerly the same source of income was open to English scholars. The Oxford servitor and the Cambridge sizar performed duties strictly analogous to those which thousands of American students are at the present moment accomplishing all over the United States. In this respect the United States' method of assisting indigent students is one to which Britain gave a long trial, and finally abandoned many years ago, not, however, before it had been instrumental in bringing into the public eye a considerable number of notable men. Both Samuel Wesley and George Whitefield, as well as John Potter, subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, paid for their education by washing dishes and serving college meals. The servitor system now, however, is a thing of the past; the student-waiter is a phenomenon entirely unknown to Oxford and Cambridge.

This does not mean that the poor student is denied admission to the two older British universities. On the contrary, he can still earn his way through college; but he must earn it with his intellect, not his hands. In other words, he has to obtain the £10 a week or so that his expenses during term amount to, by means of scholarships, entered into in almost invariably open competition with the youthful members of the wealthier classes.

Two advantages, and one disadvantage, flow from this. The poor student who gains a scholarship at the beginning of his university career has all his financial anxieties removed at the outset. He can devote the whole of his time to enjoying the advantages of university life. His studies are never interrupted by the necessity for uncongenial labor. Again, the fact that scholarships are usually tenable by the well-to-do removes from them any stigma of poverty. The poor student is placed upon an absolute equality with his fellows in a way impossible in the servitor era. But these things are bought with a price. The standard of attainment needed to win a scholarship is high. The competition is strong. And the numbers of scholarships available is comparatively small. In consequence, many poor students who in America would be able to work their way through college fail to get to a British university because their intellectual equipment is not quite good enough. Perhaps it might be said that the American method is suited to a democratic, and the British method to an aristocratic society. America gives educational opportunities to large numbers under certain conditions; Britain gives them to small numbers without any conditions at all. The one system aims at satisfying the clever, the other at satisfying the average student. Both have great merits, and neither is free from defects.

H. B.

Little Boys and Pools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Junior was six and Brother three we decided to have a small cement wading pool built for them in one corner of the garden. They could sail boats there, and it would add to the attractiveness of the garden. We planned to put it in near two apple trees where on sunny days it would be a shady place to play.

We had plans drawn and a cement worker engaged to do the work. The two little boys were eager spectators at the mixing and laying of the cement.

At last the pool was finished. It was round and slightly deeper in the center. The children were delighted and waded and sailed boats vigorously for the first week, with less enthusiasm the second and indifferently after that.

It was the summer following that Junior announced one day that he wanted to make a pool of his own.

"But darling," I remonstrated, "you have a lovely pool! Why not play in that?"

Junior shook his curly head. He wanted to make one of his own.

"But there is no place to put it," I said. "Whoever heard of two pools in the same garden!"

"But I don't want to put it in our yard, Mum, I want to make it in the vacant lot."

Behind us was a lot owned by a member of the family. As there was no alley cut through the block the vacant lot joined our property. A small forest of young pines grew upon it and it was the favorite camping ground of a band of "wild Indians."

With Parental Consent

Dubiously I consented. If Junior could get permission from the owner, I would get the sand and gravel and cement. Junior was overjoyed, and great was the excitement when the sacks of sand and gravel arrived. Now the "wild Indians" became excavators. Armed with various implements they began digging according to Junior's directions.

Most of the summer was spent in the making of the pool and it became quite impressive as to size. It was about 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 1 foot deep. At last it was cemented and the garden hose dragged out and it was filled. The finishing of our garden pool had caused very little excitement, but this was different. What if it was found to be rather leaky! Whole fleets of bark boats with paper sails were launched on its waters, and heavy gales rose at a moment's notice, the waves lashing with fury.

The garden pool became purely decorative. Its cement lining was given a coat of brick-colored paint and peacock blue pots filled with marigolds placed at intervals about its rim.

This summer Brother attained the age of eight years. I was startled one day when he announced that he also wanted to make a pool in the vacant lot. This time without a moment's hesitation I gave my consent and ordered more sand, gravel and cement sent up.

Brother chose a spot near the hedge of lilacs that ran across the back of our place and the excavation began. It was interesting to watch it develop. No mere oblong this. It was futuristic in design. Right angles appeared in unexpected places. When finished it was a cross between a Z and a T in shape. All summer there was no doubt as to where the children were.

And So the Good News Went

A friend of mine who has one little boy said, "I wish I knew what to do about Tommie. He wants to play with the other boys who live near us, but he is a little younger than they are. Lately I had set up in the back yard a trapeze on an iron frame. It was quite expensive. For several days everything went as I had hoped, the boys came flocking. Tommie was happy as a lark, but after a week their interest lagged. Now they do not come any more. Do you think I should have a slide set up. Perhaps the boys would find that more interesting. However, a good one is expensive and I don't want to do it unless it will accomplish something."

"No," I told her, "I do not think it will be any better than the trapeze." Then I told her about the three pools.

She laughed and said, "You have given me an idea!"

The next time I saw her she beamed. "It works," she cried. "Tommie and most of the boys in the neighborhood are making some sort of slide. It looks more like a breeches buoy than anything. It runs from a tall pine tree to a maple. I got them a heavy piece of rope and the rest they did themselves. You must come and see it! Thank goodness I didn't buy that slide!"

Ever since the experience with the pools we have tried to have the boys carry out their own schemes. They may not be very successful, as the time Junior tried to make a little auto car out of an old baby buggy. But the hours he spent attempting to make it and the result pleased him more, I am sure, than one of the little cars that are such perfect reproductions of certain makes.

Not that I advocate depriving children of toys; it is only that we have found their own efforts interest them longer than the finished product.

E. H. R.

The Small Child's Washing Up

Provide a homemade platform of proper height to be used when the small child uses the washbowl in the bathroom. This washbowl is adjusted to adult stature and it is entirely out of reason to expect a small child to use it comfortably without adjustment. The platform should be somewhat larger than a footstool and should be of firm construction. Usually the handy man can find some pieces of board about the place for its construction. It may be painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the bathroom, but should be enlivened by gay cutouts with a child appeal. These are applied after the platform has been painted. A coat of clear shellac will give protection and make the surface washable.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE SAID TO EXCEL GOLD

Value of Metal Figured Only for Its Use as Reserve for Coin

By HAROLD MATTINGLY

Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, Author of "Handbook of Roman Coins," etc.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Will the currency of the future be based on a theory, with international trust supplanting gold, so that a commodity will not be necessary?

This is the question being asked by students of economics here in consequence of the departure of many nations from the gold standard.

It is cited that confidence already plays a significant part in the world's coinage and currency, for where the issuing authority commands respect the coin is accepted, even if it may not be of full value.

It was around 700 B. C. that the first coins appeared in the Western world. In the Far East the Chinese invented them about the same time. The first coins certainly appeared in Asia Minor among the commercial cities of the coast. It was only amid a busy and pushing community of traders that such a new invention could occur.

But whether it was the Lydians, the natives of the great kingdom later ruled by Croesus, or the Greeks in the coast cities who can claim the honor of the discovery cannot be made out with certainty. Electrum, "pale gold," an alloy of gold and silver in variant proportions, was the metal chosen.

Gold Contents

Probably this alloy was found in a natural form; this at any rate would account for the use of what was a most unsatisfactory metal. The user could not tell whether the coin contained as little as 40 or as much as 70 per cent of gold. Modern coins all reveal their signs of authority, the head of a king, or some national emblem, with the name of the king or country, the mark of value and the date.

The first coins had no such symbols. One side would be blank, but for a small indented pattern or a rough surface, the other might bear a badge—a lion, bull, stag or some other such creature, and not a word of explanation. Thus there is some doubt today about the dates and values of the pieces.

To what did these badges refer? It used to be thought that all were religious in origin—issued by the temples which were great repositories of treasure, and first used in connection with religion.

Some of the great temples certainly were the nearest things to banks then known. They received and kept in trust funds deposited with them. But this religious theory has now been abandoned as it does not square with many known facts.

The essence of a coin is that the stamp upon it is guarantee both of weight and fineness. If a bar is stamped, and if the stamp, too, serves as such a guarantee, the bar is already of the nature of a coin. But such a use of bars was not universal and only became general after the coin was introduced. Or again, if the coin is not taken without being tested and weighed, it is not really a coin but only a small piece of precious metal.

Man Invents Coins

Mankind invented coinage, and he has been trying ever since to find out what he has invented. So far as the coin is valuable in itself, it is simply a new object of barter, reducing to reasonable proportions the barter of bulky inconvenient objects.

And what of the future? Shall it always be necessary to keep large stocks of the metal, so that it can be given in exchange for paper notes? When the limits of trust are reached there must certainly be either gold or some other value.

But there is an imporant factor. Gold originally was so desirable for itself as an object of value and beauty that it commanded its full worth quite apart from its use as coin. Gold was prized not because it was useful for exchange only, but because it could be melted down if necessary and exchanged for commodities.

But if the world decided to use some other material for these purposes or to dispense with the metal altogether and use something in the way of checks on an international bank, gold would at once lose a large part of its value. The demand for it in trade and art is not nearly sufficient to maintain it at its present price.

The fact not readily grasped by many people, but quite certainly a fact is that gold is currently valuable today because we choose to use it for our coin reserve and for no other reason. Its intrinsic value depends largely upon its use as reserve for coin.

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MOTORS CORRUPT ARABIC LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Incorporation of many foreign words into the Arabic vocabulary is causing much concern here. Arabic purists are protesting that equivalents can and should be found in their own ancient tongue for any word necessary for everyday usage.

A great number of technical words from English and other languages have crept in. There are, for example, no equivalents for words such as "carburetor," "compressor," "exhaust," and the drivers of cars have naturally come to know and refer to these and other English terms from the automobile catalogues.

IRISH STUDYING CALENDAR REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish branch of the Calendar Reform Association, formed by the League of Nations Society of Ireland, is collecting evidence as to the attitude of the Irish public toward the proposals for the reform of the calendar.

At a recent conference in the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, it was reported that little interest had been shown by the general public. Few replies, it was said, had been received to a recent questionnaire. However, Mr. E. K. Eason, a member of the organizing committee, believed that the proposal to establish one eight-day week at the end of the year would meet with little adverse criticism.

BRITISH ADVISED TO DRINK MORE MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A practical plan of farm relief for Britain's dairy industry was submitted at a bazaar held here recently in aid of temperance by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

If one gallon of milk were substituted for one out of every four gallons of beer consumed annually in Great Britain, the dairy industry would be revolutionized and restored to prosperity, according to the Hon. Godfrey Corbett, who opened the bazaar.

SHEFFIELD DOUBLES PUBLIC ACREAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The acreage of public land in this city has increased by more than 100 per cent in the last 10 years, according to the annual report of the surveyor to the Corporation. It now totals 2020 acres.

A feature of the report is the extent to which amenities of the city have been improved by work done voluntarily by the unemployed. Thus, in one part of town, a children's playground has been provided with swings, see-saws, and joy-wheels in this way.

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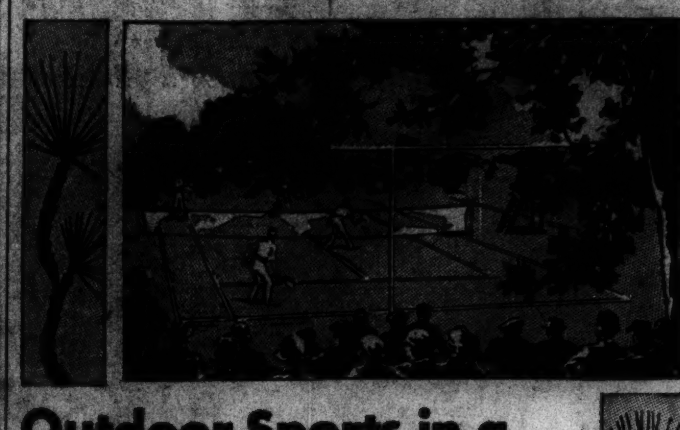
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STOCKS ENJOY SOME RECOVERY AFTER DECLINE

Late Selling Gives Heavy Tone at Close of the Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Stocks rallied after a sluggish decline today, reducing or cancelling early losses, but late selling made the closing tone rather heavy.

Rails were the weakest group, although their losses were cut substantially. Illinois Central, which passed the common dividend, got back hlaf of a 5-point drop, and Union Pacific halved a 6-point loss. Atchison, which was off 4¾, recovered much of the decline.

U. S. Steel, down more than a point at the lowest, firmed as the time for the dividend meeting drew near.

Net losses of a point or two in industrials and utilities were numerous. Sales were less than 1,500,000.

News from Washington that the Administration had completed its study of railroad securities, but would action in abeyance until the executives decide what they will do with the Interstate Commerce Commission's proposals, was received with mixed sentiments. Banking circles particularly interested in railroad financing, however, were inclined to feel that an eventual agreement between the executives and the commission would be reached. While definite information is lacking, it is hoped that the Government may offer loans, in addition to those from the proposed pool of increased revenues, to aid weaker carriers in meeting their bond interest and maturities.

Dividend Record Broken

Illinois Central's dividend omission takes that stock off a dividend basis for the first time since before the Civil War. The stock had paid at least $4 a share in every year since 1860. The last quarterly dividend was $1. Barring two early omissions, the road had paid dividends in every year since organization in 1852.

While public utility dividends have been maintained better than industrial or rail payments, Commonwealth & Southern announced a six months' payment of 15 cents, contrasted with 10 cents quarterly heretofore.

Wall Street generally expects that United States Steel will pay $1 a share, as it did in the last quarter. Advance estimates indicate that nothing will have been earned on the common stock for the third quarter from actual operations, although there may be some special income leaving a few cents a share. The outlook for the current quarter, what with the reduction in wages and indications of quickening activity in the automobile industry, is regarded as a little brighter.

The condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks provided further indications of the strengthening of the general financial structure. Loans on securities dropped $95,000,000, at last going below the $6,000,000,000. Some bankers have felt that this level should represent about the limit of deflation of loans against securities. Furthermore, the statement showed that banks had allowed their "cash in vault" to decrease by $13,000,000. Banks have been hoarding cash in exceptionally large amounts, for fear of unexpected withdrawals, and a reduction in their hoard was regarded as reflecting a conviction that depositor confidence was returning.

Bonds Reactionary

The bond market turned reactionary today in dull trading. Such loses as occurred were principally fractional.

The downward movement was extensive, but not uniform. Liberty and United States Treasury issues were generally lower on a moderate turnover. Such high-grade corporate obligations as Atchison general 4s, American Telephone 5s of 1965, and Duquesne Light 4½s were firm to fractionally higher. American Telephone 5s of 1960, Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s and Western Union 5s of 1960 lost fractions.

Such activity as developed was concentrated pretty much among a few leading issues in railroad, public utility and foreign loans. The trading in the industrial obligations was even more restricted than in the other groups.

St. Paul 5s of 2000 were among the most active of the rail issues and held steady. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 eased off on a large turnover. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s and New York Central 5s of 2013 dropped about 1 point on a few sales. Chicago & North Western 4¾s of 1966 lost about 2 points on heavy sales.

Among the utilities American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of May 1952, and International Telephone 5s of 1955 lost fractions on active sales. Detroit Edison 4½s of 1961 and Postal Telegraph 5s were moderately higher.

Belgian 7s, Brazilian 6½ of 1926-57, Colombian 6s of October, 1961, San Paulo 7s of 1940, Italian 7s and Uruguayan 6s lost ground. French 7s and 7½s turned firm.

COTTON PRICES FIRM

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—An opening decline in cotton today was followed by rallies on covering and trade buying, while there also appeared to be a moderate local and commission house demand which was probably influenced by the firmness in wheat. Offerings were light after the early selling had run its course, and the mid afternoon market was firm at 6.67 for December or about 5 to 9 points net higher.

GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27—General Refractories Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $8232 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., equal to 3 cents a share on the 300,000 shares, compared with $35,591, or 12 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $404,722, or $1.35 a share, in the third quarter of 1930.

LOBLAW GROCTERIAS COMPANY

TORONTO, Oct. 27—Loblaw Groceterias Company reports for four weeks ended Sept. 19 net profit of $83,576 after charges and income taxes, compared with $78,434 for the like period in 1930. For 16 weeks ended Sept. 19 net profit was $256,904, compared with $276,728 for the like 16 weeks of 1930.

NO ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad today omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common stock.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
14¼	3⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
52	8	..	Abitibi pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
23½	7	1	Adams Express	1000	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	9⅛
26⅞	10	1	Addressograph	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
106⅝	52	4½	Air Reduction	4000	65	63¼	63⅝	65⅝
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	7100	15⅞	14⅝	15	15⅞
12⅝	2⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	2400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝
39⅞	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	8	8	8	9
60	20	3	Alliance Realty	10	20½	20½	20½	..
182⅝	68	6	Allied Chem	13400	86½	82½	83½	86⅜
126	114¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116½	116½	116½	..
42⅜	14	1	Allis Chalmers	400	17¼	16⅞	17	18
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	11	10⅛	10⅝	..
22	13	2	Amerada	100	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
62⅜	18	2¶	Am Bank Note	100	22⅜	22	22⅜	23
38	21½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	22	22	22	23
129⅝	71⅝	5¶	Am Can	14800	84⅝	82⅜	83⅜	83⅝
153⅛	134⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	..
38⅝	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	1100	13⅛	13	13	..
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	20	50	49½	50	50
43⅝	6⅛	..	Am Chain	200	7	7⅛	7⅛	..
88	44½	7	Am Chain pf	100	44	44	44	44½
48⅛	31¼	3¶	Am Chicle	300	36⅛	35	35	36
14⅛	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	8⅛
33⅛	9	..	Am European	400	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
51⅝	10⅝	..	Am & For Pow	3900	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	16⅞
10⅝	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	11600	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	500	11½	11½	11½	11½
26	6	..	Am International	2300	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9¼
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	..
7	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23⅛	5	3	Am Metal	700	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
89½	30	6	Am Metal 6%	100	30½	30½	30½	..
39⅞	2½	..	Am Nat Gas pf	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
64⅛	14⅛	5	Am Power & Lt	3000	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20⅝
102	65⅛	6	Am P&L $6 pf	600	65⅛	65	65	..
85	55	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	55	55	55	55½
21⅛	7	.60	Am Radiator	4100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
37⅝	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	2500	14⅛	13⅝	14	14⅝
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	300	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
58⅛	19⅝	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	26	24	25	26
4⅛	⅞	..	Am Solvents & C	2600	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11⅛	1	..	Am Solvents pf	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	1⅝
31⅛	7⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	100	11	11	11	11
48⅛	36	2½¶	Am Stores	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝
60	34⅛	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	43	42	42	..
201⅝	121⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	22300	138⅛	136	137⅞	139⅛
80⅞	23⅛	3	Am Wat W&E	2300	33⅛	31⅝	32	33⅝
39	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	32	32	32	..
11⅞	3⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	600	26	24⅛	24⅛	26⅛
43¼	12⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	9100	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	16⅝
4⅛	1	..	Armour Ill A	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
9	3½	..	Arnold Constable	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
28⅞	3⅛	2¶	Asso Apparel Ind	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
29⅝	9⅝	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	12⅝
203⅝	97½	10	Atchison T & SF	4700	111⅛	105¼	106⅝	110
108¼	90½	5	Atchison pf	300	92⅛	92¼	92¼	92⅝
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	1400	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅝
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21
13⅛	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
295½	84⅛	4§	Auburn Auto	20300	128⅛	122	124⅛	128
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼	1¾	Baldwin Loco	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	51	50	51	50
87⅞	28	5	Balt & Ohio	6300	35¼	31⅝	33	35½
66⅞	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	200	29⅝	29	29	31
14½	4⅝	..	Barnsdall A	1600	6¼	6	6	6¼
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	600	48	47½	48	48⅝
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	41	40	40	..
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	3700	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	17⅝
46¼	24⅝	2	Best & Co	400	31⅝	30¼	31	31⅝
70⅝	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	8700	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	26⅝
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	[illegible]
43	20⅝	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	700	25½	24⅝	25	..
76½	37	3¶	Borden	2600	47	46	46⅝	47
30⅝	9⅝	1	Borg Warner	1800	13	12½	13	13¼
22⅞	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
5⅛	⅞	..	Brockway	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
26	4⅛	..	Brockway pf	30	3	3	3	2⅛
69⅞	31⅝	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	42⅛	40⅞	41⅝	42⅝
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	72⅛	70	72⅛	75
13⅝	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
129⅝	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	92	92	92	92
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	700	4¼	4	4	4¼
9½	2⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	..
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	300	5⅛	5	5	5
23	4	..	Bullard	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1800	14½	13⅞	14	14
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17	17	17	17
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅝	4⅞	..	Butterick	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
69⅝	12⅝	..	Byers	3800	20⅝	18⅞	19⅝	20⅝
			—C—					
53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	500	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
1⅝	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11⅝	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
45	14	3	Canada Dry	700	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	20
45⅝	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3400	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	14½
25	17⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	100	8	8	8	8
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	48700	52⅝	49	50⅝	51½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	77	77	77	..
52⅛	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	900	15	14⅛	14⅞	15⅛
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
8⅛	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30⅞	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1600	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	16
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	23	22½	22½	24⅛
46⅞	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	10800	30⅝	29⅝	30	31
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	8200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	1600	3	3	3	3
15⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	1000	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅞
116	38	7	Chi & N'west pf	800	40	40	40	..
15¼	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5⅛	5½	5½	..
90	40	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	20	15	15	15	..
33⅝	8	..	Childs Company	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
25⅝	11⅝	1	Chrysler	32100	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	16⅛
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	70	70	70	70
4⅛	1	..	City Stores	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80½	62	3½	Cleve & Pitts	50	63	63	63	..
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	3200	114⅛	112	113⅛	113½
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
104¼	37⅝	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93⅝
17½	7⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	500	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	..
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	600	10	9⅝	10	..
32¼	8⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10½	10½	10½	..
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbus Gas	4800	22½	21½	22	22¼
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	200	85	84½	84½	..
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	1400	47⅝	46¼	47½	48
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	600	13⅝	12⅞	13	13⅛
25½	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	20	20	20	..
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	200	25½	25	25	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	19½	19	19⅝	20
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	71	70½	71	71
21½	9¼	1	Comm Solvents	8000	12	11½	11⅝	12
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	6400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
14⅝	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1800	11	10⅝	11	11
18⅞	7⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	800	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	9500	73⅝	71⅝	72⅛	73⅛
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	1100	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	24½	24½	24½	25
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	⅜	½	⅜	½
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
77	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	46	46	46	46
62⅝	31⅝	2½	Cont Can	2500	39¼	38	39⅛	39½
16⅞	4⅝	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	900	27	26¼	27	27
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
12	1⅛	..	Cont Shares	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	800	45⅝	45	45	46⅝
18	3¾	..	Coty	800	5	4⅞	5	5¼
34½	20	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	24	24	24	..
19⅝	10⅝	..	Crex Carpet	300	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	..
34⅝	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	26	26	26	26
5⅞	2	..	Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
2⅝	½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	500	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝
48⅞	29	5	Cudahy Packing	100	37	37	37	37
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	1300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	3	3	3	..
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	900	13½	12⅝	12⅝	..
			—D—					
23	4	..	Davison Chem	200	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	14	13⅞	14	14
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	200	98	97	98	99½
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	400	36	35¼	35¼	35½
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	400	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	16
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	100	9	9	9	9⅝
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	16⅞
18	12½	2	Dresser B	100	18	18	18	17¼
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	13	13	13	12⅝
107	53⅝	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	8700	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	58⅝
124⅝	108½	6	Du Pont deb	400	108	107½	107½	107⅝
107½	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	30	21	21	21	..
			—E—					
185⅝	93	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1800	109¼	106¼	107⅛	110
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle&Spg	400	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	400	54⅛	54	54⅛	54⅛
74⅝	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	10600	31	28⅛	30⅛	30
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
9⅝	2½	..	Elect&Mus Ind	5000	6⅛	5⅝	6	5⅞
60⅝	16⅞	1	Elec Pow&Lt	12900	23⅝	22⅛	23	23⅝
108⅛	66⅛	7	Elec Pow&L pf	100	80	80	80	..
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	67	63⅞	63⅞	67½
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	400	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝
115	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	22	22	22	..
91	60¼	5½	Enginrs PS$5½pf	400	61	61	61	..
35⅝	18½	2½	Equitable Off Blg	700	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
39⅝	10⅝	..	Erie RR	1500	12⅛	12	12	12⅝
45½	13½	4	Erie 1pf	600	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	19
			—F—					
24	5	..	Fashion Park pf	100	6	6	6	..
15½	2¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
30	6⅝	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1100	8	7½	7⅝	8⅛
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	30⅛	30	30	30⅝
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	10	98	98	98	..
66⅞	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	53	53	53	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49⅝	48	48	51
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
19⅝	5	..	Follansbee B	100	6⅛	6	6	..
64⅞	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	1400	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	15⅝
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	400	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	21
33⅝	5	..	Fox Film A	2400	8	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝
45¼	18¼	3	Freeport Texas	2100	21⅛	19⅝	21	21⅝
			—G—					
7⅛	2½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	2400	16⅛	15	15	16
25⅝	14⅝	2	Gen Baking	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
13	3⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	..
25⅛	6⅛	..	Gen Cable A	100	8⅛	8	8	..
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	80	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	19
54⅝	24⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	24700	30⅛	28⅞	30	30⅛
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5700	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
56	36⅛	3	Gen Foods	3400	36⅝	35⅝	36	36⅝
8⅛	2⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1100	3	2⅝	3	3
35⅝	23⅛	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	1400	24⅛	24	24	24⅝
100⅝	94	6	Gen Mills pf	100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	..
48	22⅝	3	Gen Motors	23100	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	26⅛
103⅝	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1700	90⅛	90	90	90⅝
33	4⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
84⅛	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	33	32	32	32⅛
114	100	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	100	100	100	100
9⅛	1¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
57⅞	15	3	Gen Refractories	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
15⅛	1⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	1100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1½
38⅝	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	7900	15¼	14⅛	15⅛	15⅝
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
16⅝	4½	..	Glidden	900	8	7⅝	7⅝	7½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
42⅝	18	2½	Gold Dust	2400	22⅝	21⅝	22	22
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	200	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
[illegible]	6	3	Goodyear	1700	25⅛	24¼	25	25½
27⅝	5⅛	1	Granby	200	9⅛	9	9	..
25⅛	3½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	700	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4½
18⅝	7	..	Grand Union	200	11	11	11	11⅝
46	31½	3	Grand Un pf	8400	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛	..
39⅝	14⅛	2	Granite City Stl	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
42	33⅛	1	Grant (WT)	1200	35	34½	34⅝	35
69⅝	20	4	Great Nor pf	700	26⅛	23⅛	26⅛	27
23⅛	12	2	Great Nor Ore	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
11⅞	5⅜	..	Great West Sug	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
6⅝	1⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	2⅝	2	2	2⅛
			—H—					
30⅛	24½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26	26	26	..
[illegible]	3⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
[illegible]	7	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	75	75	75	75
7⅛	1	..	Hartman Corp B	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18	9⅝	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	10
79	31	3	Hercules Powder	1400	35	35	35	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	80
150	81	7.80	Homestake M	400	111½	110	111½	110
9⅝	3	..	Houdaille Her B	400	4⅛	4	4	4
65⅝	11	..	Houston Oil	1400	29	27	28⅛	29⅛
14⅛	4	..	Houston Oil new	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
60	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
26⅝	13⅝	2	Howe Sound	100	15	14⅛	14⅝	..
44⅞	27	3½	Hudson & Man	300	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33
78⅞	56	5	Hud & Man pf	100	60	60	60	..
22	7⅝	1	Hudson Motor	700	10	9⅞	10	10
13¼	3⅝	..	Hupp Motors	1100	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
			—I—					
99	23½	..	Ill Central	5400	24⅛	19⅝	21¼	24½
4⅛	1⅛	..	Indian Motor	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	1400	24	21⅛	22¼	24¼
182	45	4	Ingersoll-Rand	700	56	52	52½	56¼
71	26⅛	2½	Inland Steel	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	31
11⅝	3⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	100	5	5	5	5⅛
12⅝	7	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10	10	10	10⅛
15	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
179⅛	92	6¶	Int Business M	1400	122	117⅛	121	122⅝
12⅝	2⅛	.50	Int Carriers	100	5	5	5	5
63⅛	17	6	Int Cement	500	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
4	½	..	Int Combustion	100	½	½	½	½
60⅝	22½	2½	Int Harvester	2500	29⅞	27⅞	29½	29⅞
31	10	3b	Int Hydroelec	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
73¼	19	4	Int Match pf	2400	26	24	25⅞	25⅝
20⅛	7⅝	.40	Int Nickel	16400	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
123	90	7	Int Nickel pf	20	95	95	95	..
42	10	..	Int Paper 7%	20	15	15	15	18
10¼	1⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
43⅛	9⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	900	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
42	24⅛	3	Int Salt	900	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	33⅛
54	40	3	Int Shoe	1100	43⅛	42	43⅛	44
38⅝	13⅝	1	Int Tel & Tel	3700	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	17⅝
21⅝	10	2	Interstate Dept S	700	12	12	12	..
67⅝	55	7	Intersta DS xw	100	60	60	60	..
16⅛	8	1	Intertype Corp	500	8	8	8	..
			—J—					
57½	24	4	Jewel Tea	200	30½	30	30	..
86⅝	31	3	Johns Manville	4100	33⅛	32	33¼	33½
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	101½	101	101	102¼
			—K—					
45	8¼	..	Kan C & South	500	14	13	13	14¼
24⅝	8½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	300	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
3⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	1000	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
26	5	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	14⅛	13⅛	13½	12½
29⅝	3½	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	300	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
15⅞	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	50	24½	24	24	..
31⅛	10¼	1	Kennecott Cop	9100	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	15⅛
20⅛	10	..	Kinney & Co	400	10	10	10	..
29⅝	19	1.60	Kresge	2700	22½	21⅛	22⅛	22¼
27⅝	5⅛	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	9400	8⅝	8	8⅛	8
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	3100	21	20¼	20¼	21
			—L—					
69⅝	35	3	Lehman Corp	1100	42⅝	42½	42⅝	43¼
55⅛	15½	2	Liquid Carbonic	400	18	18	18	18
63⅛	27⅝	3	Loew's Inc	7600	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	39
98	70	6½	Loews pf	100	80	80	80	80¼
4⅛	2⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4
54⅝	35½	2.60	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	39	39	39	39⅝
125	118	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	..
35⅝	20	1½	Louisville G&E A	400	24	23⅛	23⅝	24½
111	32	5	Louisville & N	700	35⅝	32	32	36½
[illegible]	21½	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	24	24	24	24⅝
			—M—					
20⅝	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	300	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
103⅞	38½	4	McKesport Tin	2600	52	49⅝	51⅛	51½
10½	3⅛	..	McLellan Stores	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¾
43⅝	16⅝	2	Mack Trucks	300	21	20⅞	21	21¼
106¼	53	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	700	67	64⅛	67	67¼
27⅝	7¼	1	Magma Cop	300	10	9⅛	9⅛	10
12⅝	2½	..	Manati Sug pf	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
39	9¼	..	Man Elv mg	400	15½	15½	15½	16½
24¼	12½	1.20	Marine Mid	700	14½	14¼	14⅛	14¼
32⅝	11⅛	3	Marlin-Rockwell 4	5000	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	..
10	1⅛	..	Marmon Motor	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
32⅝	13⅝	2½	Marshall Field	500	17⅝	17	17	18¼
31½	14⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	400	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	20
39	24¼	2½	May Dept Stores	500	27	26½	27	28⅝
24⅝	5	3	Maytag pf ww	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10⅝	2⅝	..	Miami Cop	200	4	4	4	4⅛
16⅝	5	..	Mid Cont Pet	700	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	7
31½	9	2	Midland Steel	600	10⅛	10	10	10⅝
58½	22	3	Min Honeywell	100	22	22	22	..
7½	1⅝	..	Minn Moline	400	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26⅞	5¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	8	8	8	8½
85	18	7	Mo K&T pf	100	25	25	25	25½
42⅝	10	..	Mo Pacific	3500	13⅝	12¼	13	13⅝
21⅞	9	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	9	9	9	10
29	16¼	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1100	23½	23¼	23⅝	24⅛
29¼	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	28900	12⅞	11½	12	12⅞
58	31	3	Morrell & Co	100	33	33	33	..
¾	⅛	..	Mother Lode	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
47⅝	15	2	Motor Products	200	21	21	21	21
19⅞	6⅛	1	Motor Wheel	200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
72½	22	..	Mullins pf	30	28	28	28	30
31¼	11½	2	Munsingwear	400	15½	14⅛	15½	..
18⅝	5	..	Murray Body	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
			—N—					
40⅞	15½	2	Nash Motors	1100	19⅝	19	19	20
18	2⅝	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
83⅝	37⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4600	47¼	46⅝	47	47½
39⅝	15	1½	Nat Cash Reg	2400	17½	17	17½	17½
50¾	20¼	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6100	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	28½
143	130	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	130	130	130	..
44¼	14⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛	18
58	18½	2	Nat Steel	1400	24½	23½	24	24⅝
10¼	11⅛	..	Nat Supply	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	..
76½	18	2	Nat Surety	300	20⅝	20	20⅛	21
24⅞	8	1	Nat Tea	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
14⅝	5	.80	Nevada Cons Cop	2700	7	6½	6½	7
24	3	..	Newton Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	..
25	7	..	NY Air Brake	100	8	8	8	..
132¼	49⅝	4	NY Central	29700	54⅛	51¼	52	54¼
227	130	5	NY & Harlem	40	123	123	123	129¼
94⅛	30¼	4	NY NH & H	2200	41¼	38⅛	39	41⅝
119⅝	80	7	NY NH & H pf	200	88	86⅝	86¼	..
13⅞	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	800	8⅝	8½	8½	9
118	99½	7	NY Steam 7%	30	107¼	107¼	107¼	110
107¾	97	6	NY Steam 6%	30	100	98⅛	98½	100
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	30	50	50	50	..
29⅛	10	..	Noranda M	2700	14⅛	13⅝	14	13⅞
217	112	10	Norfolk & West	700	136	132	135	136
90¼	26	10a	North American	13400	39½	37⅝	38⅝	39⅝
11	3½	..	No Am Aviation	2600	5	5	5	5
60⅞	19¼	3	Northern Pacific	2400	23⅝	21¼	23	23⅞
19½	6⅛	..	Ohio Oil	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
			—O—					
5⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6½	1⅝	..	Omnibus	400	2½	2½	2½	..
58½	20½	2½	Otis Elevator	1100	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	25⅝
16⅝	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4
113½	106	7	Outlet Co pf	20	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
			—P—					
54½	29⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	1100	36	35⅝	35½	36
69⅛	35	3	Pacific Lighting	1300	41⅝	41	41¼	..
131¾	100⅝	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	60	112⅛	107⅛	107¼	112¼
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	26100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
50¾	10⅝	1.50	Paramount Pub	9600	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
2¼	⅞	..	Park Utah	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
4⅞	1½	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1⅛	1¼	1¼	..
2⅛	⅝	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8⅝	2½	..	Pathe Exch A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛
46½	22	1	Penick & Ford	400	27¼	27	27¼	27⅝
44⅝	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	1200	34½	33	34½	34¼
100¼	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
64	29⅞	3	Pennsylvania RR	9800	32	30⅝	30½	31⅞
50	129	8	Peoples Gas Lt&C	500	147⅛	146	147½	150
92¼	20	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
10⅞	4¼	1	Petroleum	700	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
26⅝	6⅝	1	Phelps Dodge	200	8½	8	8	8½
12¼	3⅝	..	Phila & Reading	700	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
14½	11	..	Phillips Jones	100	14½	13¼	14½	14¼
62	37½	7	Phillips Jones pf	10	47⅝	46	47⅝	48
16⅝	4⅝	..	Phillips Pet	2200	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
27¼	5⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	200	6	6	6	..
23⅝	5⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
3⅝	⅞	..	Pierce Pet	1200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
37	20¼	2§	Pillsbury Flour	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
39⅝	26½	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
28½	6	..	Pitts Coal	500	7½	7½	7½	8
80	36	..	Pitts Coal pf	300	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
87	31	..	Pitts Steel pf	30	30½	30⅛	30⅛	31
13¾	3	..	Poor & Co B	1200	4⅝	4	4	4½
39½	8½	..	Postal Tel pf	500	10	9⅝	9⅝	10½
20⅝	5½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	600	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅝
36½	7⅝	..	Prairie Pipe Line	300	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9½
7⅛	1⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	400	2½	2	2	2
71¼	39⅝	2.40	Procter&Gam	200	47⅝	47	47⅝	47⅝
112½	107	5	Procter&G pf	10	107	107	107	..
16	4½	..	Prod&Ref pf	10	5	5	5	5
96½	51⅛	3.40	Public Service	3700	64½	61½	62½	63⅝
120¼	97	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
107¼	97	5	Pub Serv E & G	100	97½	97½	97½	..
58½	22	3	Pullman	1400	26⅝	25½	25⅛	26⅝
11⅞	5	..	Pure Oil	600	6	5⅞	6	6
55¼	12¼	2	Purity Bakeries	700	16	15¼	15½	16½
			—R—					
27½	10⅝	..	Radio Corp Amer	22100	14	13¼	13⅝	13⅞
55⅛	43⅝	3.50	Radio pf A	200	45	45	45	44⅛
60	25½	5	Radio pf B	1700	35⅞	34⅛	35⅝	38⅛
24½	6⅝	..	Radio-Keith-O	10200	8⅝	7½	7⅝	8⅛
29⅝	9½	1.60	Raybestos Man	200	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	..
97½	45	4	Reading	100	52	52	52	..
30⅞	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
19⅝	4	..	Remington Rand	1200	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
88	20	7	Rem Rand 1pf	200	22	21⅞	21⅞	..
10⅛	4	.40	Reo Motors	100	4	4	4	4½
25⅝	5¼	..	Republic I & S	600	7¼	7	7	7⅝
54	15	..	Repub I&S pf	300	16	15⅝	15⅝	17½
22⅝	7	1.43	Reynolds Metal	100	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
10¼	2½	..	Rio Grande Oil	200	3½	3½	3½	4
41⅝	11¼	1½	Ritter Dental M	100	13	13	13	13
36	9	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	300	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛
42⅝	13⅛	2.28	Royal Dutch	900	18⅛	17⅝	18	18¼
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	400	50	48	48	50⅝
97⅞	75	6	Safeway S 6%	30	80	80	80	..
108½	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	90	91½	90	91½	93⅝
30⅝	9¼	1	St Joseph Lead	500	12½	12	12⅝	12½
62⅝	6½	..	StL & SF	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
76	7½	6	StL & SF pf	400	13½	12½	13	13½
1⅝	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	½	½	½	⅝
20⅝	5½	..	Seaboard Oil	200	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
63½	31	2½§	Sears Roebuck	3700	43⅝	39⅝	41¼	42
1⅝	¼	..	Seneca Cop	100	½	⅜	½	½
11⅝	3⅝	..	Servel Inc	2700	5¼	5	5¼	5⅝
28⅛	11	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	1900	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	14½
16⅝	3⅝	..	Shell Union Oil	600	4¼	4	4	4¼
78	23⅝	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	30¼	30	30	30
23⅝	8½	..	Simmons	600	13½	13	13⅛	13½
11	4⅝	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
15⅝	5½	..	Sinclair	1400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21	12½	1.60	Socony V	1600	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½
90	48⅝	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	57	56	57	..
54⅛	28⅝	2	So Calif Edison	1100	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅝
109½	45	6	Southern Pacific	2300	51⅝	48½	50	50½
17½	7	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
65⅞	14⅞	4	Southern Ry	1500	18⅛	16⅛	16⅝	18⅝
13⅝	2½	1	Sparks Withing	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4	1⅛	..	Spear & Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17⅛	3⅝	..	Spieg May Stern	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
20½	12⅝	1.20	Stand Brands	6600	15⅝	14⅝	15	15
88⅛	29⅝	3.50	Stand Gas & El	2200	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	40½
51⅝	28⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	1600	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	33⅝
108	[illegible]	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	98	98	98	98½
18	8⅝	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	10	10	10	..
52½	28⅛	1§	Stand Oil NJ	6000	33	32	32⅝	33½
34⅝	8⅝	3¶	Starrett Co	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
5⅝	1	..	Sterling Secur	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
40	21	3	Sterling cv pf	300	21½	21	21	21½
21½	3⅝	..	Stewart Warner	1100	7	6⅝	7	7⅝
84⅝	13⅝	2	Stone & Webster	1600	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	18⅝
26	9	1.20	Studebaker	1700	13⅛	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝
1⅝	⅝	..	Superior Oil	800	⅝	½	½	..
18⅝	3⅝	..	Superior Steel	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
3⅛	⅝	..	Symington	100	½	½	½	..
6⅛	1	..	Symington A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			—T—					
9⅛	2⅝	..	Tenn Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
36⅛	15	2	Texas Co	2300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
58⅝	20⅝	3	Texas Gulf Sul	2400	28	27⅛	28	28
6⅛	2⅝	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3	3	3	..
17⅝	4⅝	..	Texas & P Land	300	7	6⅛	7	7
9	2	..	Thermoid	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
33	8⅛	..	The Fair	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
10⅝	5⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
35	14⅛	1	Thompson	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
18	6⅛	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	8	8	8	8⅛
24⅛	19	3.50	Thompson St pf	100	19	19	19	19
83	35	5	Tide Water O pf	100	38	38	38	38½
9	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	400	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	..
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
80	18⅛	2	Timken Roller	400	24	23⅛	24	24⅛
18	3⅛	..	Transamerica	3900	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛
17⅛	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
11⅞	3	..	Tri Continental	6900	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅞
94⅛	51	6	Tri Cont pf	200	68	68	68	..
45⅝	24½	2.50	Trico Products	400	27⅝	27	27	..
24	7⅛	.60	Truscon Steel	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
17⅞	3⅛	..	Twin City R T	300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	..
			—U—					
21⅝	2⅞	..	Ulen & Co	1200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
75⅝	24⅛	4	Underwd El Fish	700	29⅛	28½	28½	31½
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide	7200	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	37
26⅝	11⅝	2	Union Oil Calif	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
205½	98⅛	10	Union Pacific	2700	112	104⅞	108	111
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..
38⅞	12½	..	United Air & Tr	4300	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16⅛
61⅛	40	3	United A&T pf	100	47	47	47	..
27⅛	5	..	United Am Bosch	100	6	6	6	..
28⅝	6⅛	..	United Carbon	100	15	15	15	15⅞
31⅛	10⅝	.75	United Corp	21400	14⅛	13⅝	14	14⅛
52⅛	39½	3	United Corp pf	1500	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	41⅝
67⅝	28¼	4	United Fruit	600	33	32⅛	32⅛	33⅛
37⅛	19⅝	1.20	United Gas Im	2800	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	23
106⅝	95½	5	United G I pf	500	97¼	96⅛	96⅛	97½
10	6⅛	..	US Distributing	300	8	8	8	..
12⅛	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	21½	1.60	US Gypsum	700	27	25⅛	27	27
77⅝	20⅝	..	US Indus Alco	4900	29⅝	28⅛	29	29⅞
10⅞	2⅝	..	US Leather	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
15⅞	4⅛	..	US Leather A	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	6
37⅛	11	2	US Pipe & Fdry	200	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
20¼	14	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	1000	15¼	15	15¼	..
38⅝	9	1	US Realty	1200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20⅝	5⅛	..	US Rubber	900	7	7	7	7
39⅝	9⅝	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
25⅞	12⅛	1	US Smelt R & M	300	17	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
152⅝	62⅛	4	US Steel	37200	68⅝	67	67⅝	68⅝
150	114	7	US Steel pf	300	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	121⅛
31	8	2	Utilities P&L A	1300	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛
			—V—					
78⅝	13½	..	Vanadium	6200	20⅝	19	20	20½
80	32	..	Van Raalte pf	30	40	39	40	40
71¼	32	4	Vulcan Detin	20	37½	37¼	37½	38
			—W—					
26	6½	..	Wabash RR	300	7	7	7	7
27⅛	17⅛	1.50	Waldorf System	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
16	3½	..	Walworth	300	4	4	4	4
57½	34	7	Ward Baking pf	100	37	37	37	..
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	6300	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
48⅝	5	..	Warren Bros	400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝
32	13⅛	2	Warren F & P	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
26⅝	12⅝	2	Wesson Oil	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
57⅝	44⅛	4	Wesson Oil pf	400	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	..
108⅛	81	7	W Penn El A	200	75	75	75	..
112	85	7	W Penn El 7%	400	84	83	83⅛	84
44½	14¼	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
12⅞	4	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
19⅝	5⅝	..	Westn Maryland	300	8⅛	8	8	8½
150⅞	63	8	Westn Union	1400	63	61⅛	63	63
38⅛	16	2	Westing Air Br	500	18⅝	18	18⅛	19
107⅝	39⅛	2½	Westing Elec	3300	47⅛	45⅝	46	47⅛
28	6¼	..	Westin El Instru	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
40	8¼	2	Westvaco Chlor	200	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
26¼	7⅝	..	White Motor	100	12½	12⅛	12⅛	13
8	1⅝	..	Willys-Overland	400	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
72⅝	42⅛	2.40	Woolworth	10600	56⅛	55	55⅛	56⅛
106⅞	20	..	Worthgton Pmp pf	2200	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	27⅝
27	7⅝	..	Wright Aero	30	10	8⅛	8⅛	..
80⅝	50⅛	4	Wrigley	1400	66⅛	65⅝	66	67
			—Y—					
30	12⅛	2	Yale & Towne	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
15⅝	3⅝	..	Yellow Truck	2000	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	300	14	13⅝	13⅝	14

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. NET $3.64 A COMMON SHARE IN 12 MONTHS

Consolidated income statement of the North American Company and subsidiary companies for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, shows $23,390,187 for common stock after all operating expenses, interest charges, depreciation and all other reserves and preferred dividends.

These earnings for common stock represent a decrease of 16.36 per cent compared with those for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, and are equal to $3.64 a share on the average number of shares of North American common stock outstanding during the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, compared with $4.81 per share for the corresponding period ended Sept. 30, 1930. Appropriations for depreciation reserves equal 11.32 per cent of gross earnings for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, compared with 10.59 per cent for the 1930 corresponding period.

Gross earnings of $120,684,597 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, do not include gross earnings for any part of that period of the former California subsidiaries, which were sold on June 12, 1930, to Pacific Gas & Electric Company, dividends on the common stock of the latter company received therefor being included in other net income. Gross earnings of $140,296,108 for the 12 months period ended Sept. 30, 1930, include those of the California subsidiaries for the eight months and 12 days to June 12, 1930.

DEPOSITORS OF SIX CLOSED PHILADELPHIA BANKS TO GET CASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Speedy relief is in sight for depositors in six closed banks here during the next five weeks. Nearly $1,000,000 is to be paid out by the State Department of Banking, which is liquidating the institutions.

Under another plan, which is under consideration at present, a depositor in a closed bank would be enabled to assign a portion of the money due him—probably about 20 per cent—to another bank which could then advance cash on this assignment. This plan has already been used successfully in the case of two banks elsewhere in the State.

Another $6,750,000 is to be paid out on Nov. 9 to depositors in three other banks.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; rails reflect selling pressure.

Bonds: Heavy; rail issues sag.

Curb: Irregular; utilities heavy.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; local commission house buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; selling by producing interests.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Strong; report large French purchasing; dry weather southwest.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with advance in wheat; firm cash markets.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

London—A cheerful tone prevailed on the stock exchange today. The industrial group advanced. Giltedged securities eased fractionally. German bonds were weak. Dollar exchange declined to $3.90¼.

Paris — Prices on the Bourse recorded early gains. Rentes held steady. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Boerse closed.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STUDEBAKER CORP.

Studebaker Corporation reports for the quarter ended, Sept. 30, 1931, net profit of $466,770 after reserves for Pierce-Arrow minority stockholders' interest, taxes, and other charges. After allowing for preferred dividends the balance is equal to 18 cents a share on 1,961,413 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $514,006, or 20 cents a common share after deducting preferred dividends.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1931, net profit of $2,496,125 after all charges, is equal to $1.09 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, compared with $2,772,708 net a year ago, or $1.23 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

Balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1931, shows total asets of $112,630,209, current assets $25,992,436; current liabilities, $4,409,267; and working capital, $21,583,169. This compares with total assets on Dec. 31, 1930, of $119,903,897; current assets of $30,024,952; current liabilities, $10,586,305, and working capital, $19,438,647. Ratio of quick assets to current liabilities was 589 per cent on Sept. 30, 1931, the best in 15 years.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$3,124,550	$3,990,500
Net oper inc	334,466	652,097
Sur aft chgs	9,856	383,809
9 mos gross	23,224,463	28,880,941
Net oper inc	4,425,402	5,340,652
Surp aft chgs	1,541,713	2,646,580

ANN ARBOR

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$305,639	$446,123
Net oper inc	*14,840	72,147
9 mos gross	3,085,338	3,800,341
Net oper inc	39,982	390,433

*Deficit.

WABASH

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$3,875,100	$5,061,906
Net oper inc	*333,657	749,379
9 mos gross	38,717,734	47,572,984
Net oper inc	1,015,958	5,426,049

*Deficit.

BURLINGTON R. R.

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$9,199,057	$12,847,311
Net oper inc	1,803,272	2,883,798
9 mos gross	85,758,101	106,926,605
Net oper inc	16,339,651	21,356,101

GREAT NORTHERN

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$7,706,968	$12,326,040
Net oper inc	2,420,337	5,375,134
9 mos gross	58,268,342	77,831,742
Net oper inc	7,625,776	13,913,178

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$133,830	$160,116
Net oper inc	40,615	53,220
9 mos gross	1,173,052	1,363,101
Net oper inc	281,765	321,489

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$181,828	$203,617
Net aft taxes	43,888	38,360
Def aft chgs	191,541	192,862
9 mos gross	1,659,978	1,908,521
Net aft taxes	344,592	584,852
Def aft chgs	1,784,266	1,481,194

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO

(Figures in Mexican Currency)

	1931	1930
July gross	6,912,670	8,790,172
Net aft exps	1,291,673	970,255
7 mos gross	53,945,714	65,454,578
Net aft exps	9,899,801	11,926,063

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$1,000,665	$961,188
Net oper inc	146,601	188,991
9 mos gross	8,534,294	8,320,948
Net oper inc	1,466,513	845,249

SEABOARD AIR LINE R. R.

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$3,771,394	$3,665,122
Net oper inc	4,956	407,904
9 mos gross	33,357,970	37,666,995
Net oper inc	2,469,505	4,527,110

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$868,057	$1,280,255
Net op inc	34,215	251,533
9 mos gross	8,025,949	9,662,833
Net oper inc	137,546	424,907

ST. PAUL R. R.

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$9,535,783	$13,579,564
Net oper inc	1,269,668	2,853,851
9 mos gross	86,081,087	109,285,214
Net oper inc	6,175,525	12,175,296

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
5	Allied Kid	50	50	50	..
50	Am & Cont	10	10	10	12
100	Am Pneu	1½	1½	1½	..
847	Am T&T	139⅛	135⅝	137⅛	139¼
25	Amoskeag	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
175	Bos El	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
30	Bos & Alb	155	154	154	155¼
100	B&M pf	87	87	87	87
40	Cal & Hec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
318	East SS	11	11	11	11⅛
5	East SS 1pf	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
50	E G&Fuel	13	13	13	..
37	E G&F pf	79⅛	78	79⅛	79¾
36	Edison Elec	215	214½	215	215
30	Em Asso	11	10¼	11	11
150	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	..
50	Hathaway B	10	10	10	8
10	Isle Royale	2½	2½	2½	..
115	Mass Util	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
5	Mohawk	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
125	Nash	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
225	Nat Ser	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
135	NE Tel	121	119	120½	121½
300	No Butte	.63	.60	.63	.66
50	Pac Mills	11	11	11	11
125	Pocahontas	11	11	11	11
125	Quincy Min	3	2½	3	3
20	St Mary Ld	3½	3½	3½	..
140	Shawmut	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
70	Stone Web	18⅝	18	18⅝	19⅛
9	Suli Mach	11	11	11	..
21	Swift & Co	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23
55	Torrington	33	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛
100	Un Twist D	12⅛	12	12	12
130	Uni Found	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
534	Uni Shoe	45	43	44	45⅛
27	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31⅛
50	US&El Pow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
375	Utah Apex	.75	.60	.75	..
140	War Bros	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Westfield	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
	BONDS				
$3000	Wst T&T 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100

DIVIDENDS

Lord & Taylor Company declared the usual December extra dividend of $5 a share on the common, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Congoleum-Nairn Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Dec. 15, to stock of record Nov. 18.

Kendall Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the participating preferred series A, payable Dec. 1, to stock of record Nov. 10.

Penick & Ford Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 25 cents a share, both payable Dec. 14 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company declared the usual annual extra dividend of $2 a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly payment of $2.50. Both are payable Dec. 19 to stock of record Nov. 30.

General Gas & Electric Corp. declared quarterly dividends of 3-200ths of a common share class "A" on the commmon "A" and common "B." Stock payments on these issues are made in lieu of the 7½-cent cash dividend previously paid. Dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share for the six months ended March 1, 1932, compared with previous declaration of 10 cents quarterly. Dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Electric Shareholdings Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 44-1000ths of a share of common, or $1.50 in cash, on the $6 preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 5.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27—Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $223,161 after depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $199,610 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $116,204 in the third quarter of 1930. Nine months' net loss was $546,099, compared with net loss of $539,634 in first nine months of 1930.

ROCK ISLAND LINES PROFIT

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 surplus of $1,304,857 after taxes and charges, equal under provisions of the preferred shares to $3.06 a share on the 294,322 shares of 7 per cent preferred and $2.90 a share on the 251,273 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock. This compares with surplus in the first nine months of 1930 of $8,096,050, equal after regular dividend requirements on the preferred shares to $4.00 a share on the 743,580 shares of common.

GENERAL BAKING EARNINGS

General Baking Company for 42 weeks ended Oct. 17 reports net of $4,003,426 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, extraordinary charges for advertising, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 90,775 shares of $8 preferred to $2.14 a share on 1,584,799 common shares. For 16 weeks ended Oct. 17 net was $1,301,188 or 68 cents a common share after preferred dividends.

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP.

Columbia Pictures Corporation expects shortly to adopt a plan for unit production. The new system will operate under four producers and is planned to distribute production responsibility heretofore largely resting upon one office.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS CORP.

American Republics Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,106,941 after charges and taxes, compared with net loss of $663,264 the preceding quarter and a net loss of $106,031 in the September quarter of 1930.

HIDE MARKET IS EXTREMELY DULL

The packer hide market is without pronounced trend. Hides were marked up one-half cent but found orders lacking. The largest packer sold car lots of heavy Texas steers at 7¾ cents, but volume did not reach 10,000. Colorado steers sold at 7¼ cents and branded cows at 6½ cents.

Kip and calfskins of the packer variety were in good demand last week. One packer sold all his calfskins back of Oct. 1. Prices were said to be 9c for all weights.

Packer kip was particularly active and firm in price. Car lots were booked at 10c, Southerns one cent less. City calf, 10-15's, sold at 8½c and 8-10's at 7¼c. A sale of city kip brought 8c. Sales during the week at Chicago compare:

	Current Price	Year ago
9000 October heavy Texas steers	7¾c	12½c
1000 October heavy butt. steers	7¾c	12½c
5000 October native steers	7¾c	12½c
2000 October Colorado steers	7¼c	12c
2000 October light native cows	7c	10½c

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	42	44	Industrial	100	110
Bk Yorkt'n	35	45	Lafayette	75	110
Chase	50	52	Liberty	10	13
Chat Phnx.	35	37	Manhattan	48	50
City	65½	67½	Merchants	72	82
Columbus	150	170	People's	200	250
Commerc'l	185	193	Penn Ex	15	25
Fifth Av	1800	2000	Public	29½	31½
First, N Y	2420	2520	Textile	39	42
Flatbush		80	Trade Bnk.		100
Grace	400	600	Yorkville	56	65
Harriman	1400	1500			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	150	180	Fulton	260	300
Banca C I	202	209	Guaranty	350	355
Banco di S	22	24	Irving	24¾	25¾
Bk N Y & T	420	440	Kings Co	2400	2500
Bronx	22	26	Law Tle & G	135	140
Brooklyn	247	257	M'facturers	39¾	41¾
Cn Hanover	170	174	New York	106	109
County	23	25	Title Guar	86	89
Corn Exch.	79	82	Unit States	1850	1950
Empire	36	38	West T&T	1000	1100

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central Rep	148	152	Harris Tr&S	390	400
Chi Bw com	30	31½	Northern	395	400
Cont Ill	212	215	Peoples Tr	240	250
First Nat	355	360	Straus Nat	155	165

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Natl	50½	52½	Merchants N	440	455
N Shawmut	35	36½	Second Natl.	112	117
Atl National	35	38	Webstr&Atls	..	195
State St Tr	300	..			

PINEAPPLE PRICES REDUCED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27—The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., announces a mid-season price reduction general throughout its entire line, making prices the lowest in its history. Prices per dozen cans for spot delivery, effective Oct. 26, in No. 2½ pack were down 40 cents at $1.35 in fancy pack and down 30 cents at $1.20 for standard pack from price posted April 11. Other prices were reduced proportionately.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27—The California Packing Corporation announced prices for spot delivery meeting the reduction announced by Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd.

COTTON PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Cotton was lower today under realizing or liquidation by buyers of late last week, who appeared to be influenced by some increase in southern hedge selling together with better weather reports and comparatively large ginning figures. The action of the stock market was also a factor on the decline, which extended to 6.59 for December and 6.84 for March with the mid-afternoon market showing net losses of about 26 to 27 points.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

Earnings of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company this quarter probably will equal at least the 76 cents a share earned the second quarter, when income was the lowest for any period this year. Net the first nine months of 1931 was $6,704,091, or $2.64 a share on 2,540,000 shares. Thus, net for the year should be about $3.40 a share, compared with $5.50 in 1930. The current $3 dividend requirements accordingly will be covered by a comfortable margin.

EASTERN GAS & FUEL ASSOCIATES

Massachusetts Gas Companies, controlled by Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, has $4,000,000 4½ per cent bonds coming due Dec. 1, next. Payment of this issue at maturing will not involve any new financing. The last financing by Massachusetts Gas Companies was $35,000,000 5 per cent debentures sold in, May, 1930.

GRAIN MARKET HAS SUBSTANTIAL RISE

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Stirred by reports that France had about completed negotiations for the purchase of 20,000,000 bushels of United States Government sponsored wheat, the market late today outdid the season's high price record.

It was further reported that France would need to import 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of wheat before August next. The news caught the wheat pit almost bare of offerings, and the market jumped rapidly.

Wheat closed strong, 2¼-2⅝ cents higher, corn 1-1⅛ up, oats ⅝-⅞ advanced, and provisions unchanged to 7 cents down.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES ANALYSIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—In the selection of the 30 companies whose stocks comprise the portfolios of the two new series of Corporate Trust Shares, the records of every important stock listed on both the New York Exchange and the New York Curb—a total of more than 1000 issues—was studied, according to a review and analysis just published by Administrative and Research Corporation, the sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares.

The exacting tests applied to these 1000 issues reduced the number of eligible stocks to 100, the analysis states. These 100 stocks were then subjected to detailed statistical studies running back as far as 40 years. Thus, the selection was narrowed down, and the 30 companies were chosen.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.52	6.75	6.51	6.75	+.15
January	6.62	6.84	6.61	6.83	+.13
March	6.77	7.00	6.74	6.96	+.11
May	6.94	7.20	6.93	7.13	+.11
July	7.11	7.37	7.11	7.37	+.06

Spots 6.80, up 15 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.62	6.87	6.60	6.83	+ .15
January	6.75	6.92	6.73	6.92	+ .13
March	6.82	7.08	6.82	7.08	+ .15
May	7.07	7.27	7.05	7.25	+ .12
July	7.25	7.49	7.25	7.46	+ .14

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.56	6.77	6.52	6.74	+.13
January	6.64	6.83	6.61	6.82	+.12
March	6.77	6.99	6.75	6.99	+.18
May	6.98	7.19	6.95	7.18	+.16
July	7.16	7.36	7.13	7.35b	+.13

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.64	4.66	4.62	4.62	—.04
December	4.55	4.55	4.54	4.54	—.05
January	4.57	4.60	4.55	4.56	—.04
March	4.63	4.66	4.60	4.62	—.03
May	4.69	4.72	4.66	4.69	—.02
July	4.74	4.78	4.73	4.75	—.02

Spots 5.00 down 4 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 8000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
November	67.00b	68.00	...
December	67.00b	68.00	...
January	66.60b	68.00	...
February	66.60b	68.00	...
March	66.60b	68.00	...
April	66.60b	67.50	...

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR PROFIT

DETROIT, Oct. 27—Packard Motor Car Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $14,000 after charges and taxes. Capital stock amounts to 15,000,000 no-par shares. This compares with net profit of $6,680,193, or 44 cents a share, in the first nine months of the previous year. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit was $104,200 after charges, comparing with net loss of $203,175 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $1,163,771, or 8 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1930.

CONTAINER CORP. OF AMERICA

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Stockholders of Container Corporation of America authorized a reduction of capital to $12,483,045.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.55⅝	.57⅝	.54⅛	.57⅝	+2⅝
March	.58⅝	.61½	.58	.61⅛b	+2¼
May	.60	.63⅝	.59⅝	.63⅝	+2⅝

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.37¼	.38⅞	.36⅞	.38⅝	+1⅛
March	.39½	.40⅞	.39⅝	.40⅝	+1
May	.41⅝	.43	.41¼	.42⅝	+1⅛

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.23½	.24½	.23⅝	.24⅛	+ ⅝
May	.26	.27⅛	.25⅝	.27	+ ⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
October	7.60	7.70	7.52	7.70	
December	6.00	6.17	6.00	6.12b	—.08
January	5.87	6.00	5.87	5.97b	—.05

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.62⅝	.59⅝	.62	+1⅛
December	.62⅝	.59⅝	.62	+1⅞
May	.66⅛	.63½	.65⅝	+2⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.50½	.47¼	.50½	+2⅝
May	.55	.51½	.54½	+2⅝
July	.55½	.52¼	.55½	+2⅝

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.27	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$ .72½	$ .70	.90⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.55⅝	.55⅝	.98⅛
Oats, 2 white	.35½	.35¼	.47⅛
Flour	4.65	4.30	4.90
Beef, family	13.25	14.00	19.00
Pork	21.50	21.50	32.50
Lard	.0640	.0630	.1180
Cotton, Mid-up	.0655	.0675	.1125
Zinc	.0325	.0330	.04
Iron	16.26	16.26	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.0735	.0950
Tin	.2275	.2370	.27
Rubber	.0462½	.0508	.0875
Sugar	.0460	.0460	.0460
Lead	.0375	.04	.0510
Print cloth	.0275	.0275	.0550

MULLINS MANUFACTURING CO.

Mullins Manufacturing Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $17,349 after interest, depreciation, etc., equal to 60 cents a share on the 28,775 shares of $7 cumulative convertible preferred, compared with net loss of $25,428 in the third quarter of 1930. Nine months' net profit was $101,866, equal to $3.53 a share on the $7 preferred, compared with net loss of $31,240 in the first nine months of 1930.

STABILIZING THE LAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—In order to prevent the falling of the Lat (Latvian currency), the Latvian Government has issued a decree ordering all private banks to suspend operations in foreign currency, which can now only be obtained or sold through the Latvian States Bank.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1931, showed an operating profit of $399,063 before depreciation and other charges and net profit of $214,063 after these deductions.

BETTER BUYING WITNESSED FOR COTTON CLOTH

Orders for Coarse Goods Range From 100,000 to 1,000,000 Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 27—Considerably better feeling prevailed in the primary cotton cloth market last week. The buying was broader than at any time for the last several months.

Practically every section of the coarse goods division participated in the movement, and orders ranged in size from 100,000 to 1,000,000 yards.

Merchants noted the absence of speculative buying such as marked the brisk activity of last June. Much of the goods bought at that time came on the market afterward in the shape of second-hand offerings.

Last week it was noted that goods were bought, almost without exception, for consumption as soon as delivered.

Many prominent buyers, who have been watching the market, evidently decided that now is the time to provide for their future wants by ordering goods for forward delivery. Many such orders were placed for deliveries extending throughout the balance of the calendar year.

They attempted to engage goods for deliveries during the first quarter of 1932 at the same prices they paid for December 1931 delivery, but mills generally declined such offers and insisted on higher prices for 1932 deliveries. Buyers hesitated at paying the higher prices, with the result that more business was declined than accepted.

Prices Unprofitable

It is said that selling agents were retrained by their mills on the ground that considering the rise in the price of raw cotton, such prices were unprofitable. Since the low point of both cotton and cloth, cotton has risen 140 points, and cloth has come up only 72 points a pound.

There was a notable quickening of demand for colored yarn and finished goods as chambrays, denims, jeans flannels and sheets and pillow cases. Heavy goods which have been exceedingly dull for the last several months, developed a better inquiry and some business.

In the print cloth division sales were numerous and constant. Prices were steady, and the only argument over them was when buyers wanted to place orders for 1932 deliveries at the same price as December delivery.

The 38½-inch 64x60, 5.35-yard sold at 3¾c and the 60x48, 6.25-yard at 3⅛c. The leading number last week was the 68x72, 39-inch 4.75-yard which sold early in the week in large volume at 4⅛c for spot or near-by delivery and 4c for November-December delivery. Quick goods were very scarce, and after several million yards had been taken the price was firm at 4⅛c for any delivery up to Jan. 1. The 39-inch 72x76 4.25-yard sold at 4⅝c for future but 4¾c for near-by deliveries. The 39-inch 80-80 4.00-yard brought 5⅛c for future and 5¼c for nearby delivery. It is said that the volume of 80x80s sold during this month has been enormous.

Narrow print cloths were very active, and a number of constructions gained in price. The 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard sold early at 2 9-16c, and later at 2⅝c; the 28-inch 7.30-yard goods of the same count lifted from 2 11-16c to 2¾c. The bag trade was active in buying these narrow print cloths.

Sheetings Are Active

Sheetings were particularly active and strong. The 32-inch, 40x40, sold early at 2⅝ and 2¾c, the 36-inch, 40x40 6.15 yard and the 48x40 5.50 yard, each rose ⅛c to 2⅝c and 3c respectively. The 36-inch, 5-yard, sold early at 3⅛c, and later at 3½c for spot and 3⅝c for future delivery. The 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85-yard rose from 5⅝c to 5¾c. Several million yards of these goods went principally to the bag trade.

Pajama checks were strong and active, the 36½-inch, 64x60, 5.75-yard rose from 3⅞c to 4c, the 88x88, 4.00-yard, sold 5½c for spot and 5¼c for future delivery. Osnaburgs were also strong and active. The 40-inch, 3.50-yard second quality rose from 3⅝c to 3¾c. The 36-inch, 7-ounce goods were firm at 5½c. Drills were active but subject to trading for large orders. The 37-inch, 3.25-yard droped from 5c to 4⅞c, and the 2.35-yard from 6c to 5¾c to 6c. The 2-yard goods dropped from 7½c to 7¼c.

Broadcloths continued the brisk activity of the passed few weeks. The 37½-inch, 100x60, 4.10-yard was still the most sought after at 5⅜c for prompt delivery, and 5⅝c for November-December delivery. The 112x60, 3.85-yard brought from 6⅞ to ⅝c for future, and from 7 to 7⅛c for prompt delivery.

The activity extended to other numbers of broadcloth. The 36½-inch, 80x56 rose from 3⅞c to 4c, and the 37½-inch, 80x60, 4.75-yard, from 4⅛c to 4¼, and the 90x60, 4.32-yard, from 4⅞c to 5c.

Fine Goods Steady

In the fine goods division, while business was not so brisk, there was a gain in confidence throughout the week which crystallized in a fair volume of business in the last few days. The total was greater that of the last few previous weeks.

The settlement of the uncertainty about rayon yarn was well received, and converters now feel they can buy rayon content goods without fear of losses. There was increased trading in combed lawns, but at slight concessions in price. The 88x80 8.50-yard sold at 8¾c in small lots, but 8½c for large orders. The 76x72 9.00-yard brought from 6⅞c to 7c, and the 84x80 11.00-yard moved at 10⅛c to 11c, according to quality.

Pongees were quite active. The 38-inch 72x100 6.25-yard brought from 7⅞c to 8c southern. Organdies were also active, the 39-inch 68x56 11.00-yard sold at 6⅛c for prompt and 6⅛c for future delivery. The 40-inch 72x64 13.00-yard brought 4⅞c southern and 4½c eastern. Slack twist voiles 40-inch 60x52 brought from 6s to 6⅛c, an dthe hard twist from 6⅛c to 6⅝c. The 60x56 ordinary hard twist moved at 6⅝c to ⅞c, and the extra hard twist at 8½c.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHAREHOLDERS

The average stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad owns just a fraction over 54 shares of stock.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	46½	46
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	41½	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	35¼	35¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	92¾	92¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	58	57
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76	76
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	10	8¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	98¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103¼
Amer T&T '36	97⅞	97⅞
Amer T&T 4½s 39 cv	115	115
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	105¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	97¼	96
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	87	85¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	40
Armour & Co 4½s 39	73½	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	60¼	58¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	83½
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	89½	88½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100⅝	99¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96⅛	96
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88½	88
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	80⅛	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	69¼	68½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s 95	83¾	82
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	80	80
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100	99½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	82½	81
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	83½	83½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅞	104¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s 60 C	106½	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97¼	97¼
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	75½	75
Boston & Maine 5s '55	82	82
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93	92¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100⅝	99¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98¼	98½
Bush Term con 5s '55	88	80½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83¼	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90⅝	89½
Can North 4½s '35	91½	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	102¼
Can North deb 7s '40	100⅝	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	67⅞	66¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	79	78
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77½	76¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	90	90
Can Pacific 5s '54	83¾	83½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	44	44
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	86¼	86
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83¾	83¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	85¼	85
Cen RR NJ gne 5s '87	100	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46½
Ches Corp 5s '47	82	81¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92⅝	92⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	87½	87½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	23½	23
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	55¼	53½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	63	63
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13½	12½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36
Chicago & Nw 4¾s 2037	57½	56½
Chicago &Nw 4¾s cv '49	48	45
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	96	96
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	75⅞	75¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	81¼	79½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	64¼	64
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	55	53
Chicago StL Pitt 5s	97	97
Childs Co 5s '43	60⅝	60⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	67	67
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89½	89½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	79¾	79¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100	100
Clec Un Term 5½s '72	104½	104½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	76¼	76¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93⅝	93⅝
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	86	86
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	90	90
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88¾	87¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91½	91
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	96¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	105
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	79	79
Cuba RR 6s '36	46¼	45
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6	6
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95	95
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86¼	86¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32	32
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	40⅝	40¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅛	94⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	90	90
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅛	88
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	92	92
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100	100
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99½	99
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	52½	52½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	52½	51½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	52½	51½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	29½	29½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7½	7½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅛	100
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101½	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	83½	83½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	12½	12
Goodrich 6s '45	48½	48½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81½	81
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	96½	96½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	106⅛	106
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	77½	77½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	81½	81½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	81	79
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	89¼	89½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	50
Houston Oil 5½s '40	76½	75
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	59½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	88	88
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	57¼	57
Ill Central 4½s '66	52½	52
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	57⅝	57⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	88⅝	88⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	52	49
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	60	60
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	86⅞	86⅝
Interlake Iron Cap	65	65
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	59	58¾
Inter Matche 5s cv rcts '41	65½	64
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	63	62
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55	54
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55	53¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	38½	38½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74¼	72¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72½	71½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	52	52
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	64	64
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	57	56¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	62½	62½
Int Paper 6s '55	40⅝	40
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	45	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	52½	52
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	65¼	63½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	55½	54½
Inv Eq Corp 5s B ww	61	61
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	2	2
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	77½	77½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98¼	97¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86¼	85½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87	86
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	97	97
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89¼	89¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	14⅞	14½
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	92	92
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	74	74
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	95	95
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	91¾	91¾
Long Island NS 5s '32	100	100
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42½	41½
L&N 1st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89	88¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	57½	57½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89½	89½
Metro Water 5½s '50	40	40
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97⅝	97⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	70	70
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76⅝	76½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	45¼	45
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	65½	65
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	66	63½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	63½	63½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	63½	62¾
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	63½	62¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	51	49½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	24¾	24¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98¼	98¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71½	71
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94½	94
Nat Steel 5s	78	77
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99½	99
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103⅞	103⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78	78
N O T & M 5½s '54	45	45
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	86¼	86
NYC&HR 4½s N	80¼	79
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	80½	79
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	88¼	87
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100⅛	100½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	70⅝	70⅝
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s' 37	86	86
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	45½	43
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	58¼	58
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	70	68
NY Dock Co 4s '51	65½	62½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	69¾	69¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	73½	72
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100⅝	100
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	100⅝	100¼
NY Lock & WRR 5s	85	85
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	61	61
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45	45
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100⅛	100½
Niag Share 5½s' 50	76	75½
Norf & W con 4s '96	88⅝	88⅝
North Am Co 5s' 61	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	83¾	83⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	95	95
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80½	80
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	77¼	77¼
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	89	88¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	94½	94½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	106	106
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93	93
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81	80

	High	Low
Otis Steel 6s '41	60	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅛	101¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	63	62
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	32	32
Pathe E xing 7s '37	78	78
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	41¼	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91½	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	91	90
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '78	77	77
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	82½	82½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87½	86¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	82½	82½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	90½	90
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90½	90
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104⅞	103½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100⅛	100
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	82¼	82
Pere Marquette 5s '56	85¼	83¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	85	83
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	85½	85¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s' 67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '50	46¼	45
Phil Railway 4s '37	30	30
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4s O	91	91
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	70½	70¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	43½	43
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89¾	88¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98	98
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	53½	53
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	73½	72½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	69	68½
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	47	47
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	47	45
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31¾	31
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	53½	53½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	80½	80½
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	39⅛	33½
San Ant Pub Ser 5s '52	96	96
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	76½	76½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8¼	8¼
Seabd A L 6s ct	7⅝	7⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	44	44
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90	90
Shell Union 5s '47	83	82¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83½	83¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	77	77
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82½	81½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅝	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57½	57½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101½	101⅛
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70½	70½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82¾	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	74	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75	72½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	73⅝	72
Southern Pacific cGvs '34	99	99
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	87½	87½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	56½	56½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	92	92
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	76	76
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅞	101⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101¼	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	83	82
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	71¼	71¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	70½	70
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	72	71¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	93
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	78
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88	87¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53½	53
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96	95¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	50½	49
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	54¼	53½
Vanadium 5s '41	70	66½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35½	35¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	86	86
Wabash RR 5s B '76	38½	38½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	42	41½
Wabash RR 5s B '80	40	39
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	65	65
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	31	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	56½	56
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅝	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62	62
Western Pacific 5s A '46	57½	57½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	91½	91½
Western Union col 5s '38	100	100
Western Union 6½s '36	103½	103½
Western Union 5s '60	93½	93½
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	84	84
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	54	54
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84⅞	84½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	44¼	44¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	86⅝	86⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	86	86

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 27	Last Oct 26
3½s '47	99.24	99.18	99.19	99.18
1st 4¼s '47	100.26	100.19	100.19	100.20
4th 4¼s '38	101.5	100.27	100.27	101.1
US 3s '55	91.24	91	91.4	91.12
US 3½s '49	92.5	92	92.5	92.16
US 3⅜s '43 March	96	95.30	96	
US 3⅜s '43 June	96.4	96.4	96.4	
US 3¾s '47	96	96.30	96.31	96.30
US 3⅞s '56	96.24	96.20	96.20	96.20
US 4s '54	101	100.10	100.26	101.10
US 4¼s '52	104.16	103.28	104	104.7

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36½	36
Akershus 5s '63	59	58½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	24¾	24¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	24	24
Antioquia 7s A '45	25	25
Antioquia 7s B '45	24¾	24¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	25	25
Antioquia 7s D '45	24½	22½
Antioquia III 7s '57	24½	24½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42	41½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Sept 60	50	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	50½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	48½
Australia 4½s '56	47	47
Australia 5s '55	52½	51½
Australia 5s '57	53	50¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53	52
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92⅞	92⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79	79
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	36½	36½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89½	89½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95⅞	95⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99⅞	98⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99	99
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36	35
Bogota (City) 8s '45	42½	41
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9¾	9¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10½	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	15⅝	15
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	100⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	27½	26½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	27	27
Brazil (US) 8s '41	28½	27¾
Brisbane 5s '58	42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62	32	29¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33¼	30⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32½	30¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	34½	33¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	36	35
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95	93½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	33	32
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	19⅝	19¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	25½	25½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	36	35½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	19¾	19
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	22½	21⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	21½	21
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	27¼	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	20½	19
Chilean Loan 7s '60	18	18½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34¼	34½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33⅝	33½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	72½	72
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	74¼	74½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	42½	42½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78¼	78¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	48½	48
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	30	29
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	100
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73½	72½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87½	87¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	76	76
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	60	60
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	45	45
Dresden 7s '45	38¼	36½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	84½	84¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	89½	89½
Finland 5½s '58	55½	55
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	58	57
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91	91
Frankfort 6½s '53	30¼	30⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅛	114⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115¼	115
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46½	45½
German 7s '49	61⅞	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	46	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¼	44¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47¼	47¼
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43	43
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38	35½
Greek 6s '68	52	52
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	76	76
Hansa 6s 39 ww	35	35
Harpen 6s '49 ww	47	46½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	40	38½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	39¼	39
Ilseder Steel 6s '46	33½	33½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	81½	81½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	78	76½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70⅝	69½
Italy (King) 7s '51	89⅝	88½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	68½	67
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	83½	83½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	86½	86¾
Karstadt 6s '43	31½	31½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	56½	55¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	35	35
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	60	60
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	100½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	37⅞	37⅞
Mex 4s '10 small A	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69	68
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	17	17
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	30	30
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅞	103¾
New South Wales 5s '57	50½	50½

Textile Industry Has Forward Look

PROSPECTS for a good year are seen by textile executives who have been attending meetings of the Cotton Textile Institute in New York. The chief prerequisite as seen by mill operators is that a sound statistical position be maintained in the industry.

Already there are various concerns which have felt the stimulus of increased business. At Lewiston, Me., the Chamber of Commerce states that the Bates Manufacturing Company, makers of bedspreads, was operating with 40 per cent more employees than in October a year ago. Another Lewiston concern, the M. C. Stone Company, shirt makers, has enlarged its plant, added 200 employees to the force and doubled its production. The Premier Silk Mill Corporation of New Bedford, Mass., has recently opened a new 48-loom unit, and expects soon to install another unit of 24 looms.

	High	Low
New South Wales 5s' 58	50½	48½
Nord Ry 6½s '50	101	100⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	43
Norway (King) 5s '63	86½	86½
Norwegian Hl 5½s '57	69⅝	69⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	74	73
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	78⅝	78
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	90⅝	89¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	83½	82½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100⅛	99½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	101½	101½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	98	95
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	14	13
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	13	12¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	13	13
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	20	20
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½	61½
Prussia 6½s '51	34¾	33¼
Urussia 6s '52	32⅞	30¼
Queensland (State) 6s' 47	58⅜	58
Queensland (State) 7s '41	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	46½	46½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	60⅝	60⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47	45½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	44	43½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	18	18
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	22	22
Rio-G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15½	15½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	17½	12½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	71½	70½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	93	93
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89½	89½
Roumania 7s '59	60⅝	60½
Ruhr '53	33½	33½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	39	39
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	31¼	31¼
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	23	23½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	39	39
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	42½	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	34⅝	34¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	42½	42½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	43⅝	43½
Saxon State 7s '45	51	51
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105⅛	105⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	47	46
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	52	50
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	62½	62½
Siemens 7s '35	79⅝	79
Silesia Ek 6s '47	21½	21½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	29⅝	29⅝
Soissons (City) 6s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	70	70
Sydney 5½s '55	44	44
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96	96
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103⅛	101
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	73⅞	73½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	92½	92½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	77½	77½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	51½	51½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	73	73
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	63	62¾
Tyrol 7s '52	61	61
Ultramar El Pow 1st 7s '45	82½	82½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	97½	96¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	33⅛	32½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34½	33½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	38⅝	35
Vienna 6s '52	36	35
Warsaw 7s '56	42	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	32⅝	32
Wurttemberg 7s '56	42⅝	42½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2½%
Commercial paper	3½@3	3¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3 @4	3 @4
Four to six months	3½@4½	3½@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅝c	30c
Bar silver in London	17⅜d	17¼d
Bar gold in London	106s 9d	106s 3d

Acceptance Market

30 days	3½@3¼
60 days	3½@3¼
90 days	3½@3¼
4 months	3½@3¼
5 months	4½@4¼
6 months	4½@4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8½
Boston	3½	Budapest	9
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	9
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6½
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.84
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.88½	$3.93½	$4.8665
Cables	3.89	3.94	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0383⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1400	.139
Italy—lira	.0518	.0520	.0526
Germany—mark	.2340	.2340	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1380	.1380	.1407
Cz'ch-via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2185	.2200	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0200	.0200	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅛	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4043	.4051	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2185	.2200	.268
Poland—zlotr	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0352	.0352	1.0805
Rumania—leau	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—peseta	.0887	.0880	.193
Sweden—krona	.2275	.2300	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1960	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0179	.0179	.196
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2430	.2504	
Shanghai—tael	.3312½	.3312¼	*
India—rupee	.2962½	.2958	.3650
Japan—yen	.4910	.4910	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmente—dol	.4625	.4625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2340	.2340	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0610	.0600	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12128
Colombia—peso	.9663	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3825	.3780	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8867½	.8975	1.00

*Par unsettled.

ALLIS-CHALMERS PROFIT

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reported for the first nine months this year net profit of $1,211,773, equal to 96 cents a common share based on the no-par common issued and outstanding at the close of each month to Sept. 30, when the total was 1,260,600 shares. This compares with $5,634,532, or $4.41 a share, for the like period of 1930. Net profit for the September quarter this year was 206,712, compared with $662,063 for the September quarter last year.

CROSLEY RADIO CORP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27—Crosley Radio Corp. reports for six months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $60,968 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $683,476 in the like period last year. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 last profit was $94,956, contrasted with net loss of $144,957 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $333,400 in the September quarter of 1930.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56¾, De Beers 3, and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills 5¾@5⅞ per cent and three months bills 5 11-16@5¾ per cent.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
A			
5 Aero Underwr	12	11	12
16 Affiliat Pro	12½	12¼	12¼
2 Ainsworth	6	6	6
1 Allegh Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Allied Mills	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200 †Alum Co Am	78½	78½	78½
36 †Alum Ltd B war	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Am Cit P&Lt B	3½	3½	3½
19 Am C Pow A	5⅛	5	5½
11 Am Cyan B	5	4⅞	4⅞
5 Am & Fgn P war	6¼	6½	6½
8 Am Gas & El	43½	43	43
4 Am Light & T	28	27½	27½
1 Am Nat Gas	½	½	½
8 Am Sup Power	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
5 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Am Yvette	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Appalach Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19 Appal G war	¼	¼	¼
2 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†50 Ark P&L pf (7)	97	97	97
1 As G&E A (a-23f)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 As G&E deb rts	2	2	2
5 Atlas Util	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
B			
2 Bickford pf	25½	25⅝	25⅝
14 Braz Tr & Lt (1)	11½	11	11
†25 Bunk Hill & S	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
C			
5 Cab & Wire B	½	½	½
2 Can Marc Wirel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Carrier Corp	15	15½	15½
4 Cent Pub S A	4	4	4
15 Cent St El	3½	3½	3½
2 Chain Str St	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
39 Cities Service	7⅞	7⅜	7½
1 Colts F Fire	12	12	12
2 Colum O&G vtc	2	2	2
1 Comwlth & So war	1	1	1
†50 Cont Shar cvt pf	8	8	8
4 Cord Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Corp Sec Chi	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Creole Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Cuban Ca war	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Cuneo Press (3½)	18	18	18
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 De Forest	2	2	2
1 Detroit Aircraft	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Duquesne Gas	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Durant Mot	1	1	1
E			
1 E Util As A (2)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Eisler Elec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
136 El Bnd & Sh (6%f)	20⅝	20⅛	20½
1 El B&Sh 5 pf (5)	68	68	68
9 Europ El deb rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
F			
1 Feder Mot	7½	7½	7½
†25 Ford M Can B (1.20)	20	20	20
11 Ford M Ltd (.366)	7⅝	7½	7½
G			
2 Gen Empire (1)	12½	12½	12½
†50 Gen G&E cvpf B (6)	36	36	36
4 Gen Th Eq cv pf	2½	2½	2½
8 Goldman Sachs	3	2⅞	2⅞
†10 Gt A&P nv (6½g)	170½	170½	170½
†20 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	120⅛	120	120
H			
1 Hackmeister L	12	12	12
2 Hygrade Fd	3½	3½	3½
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	9⅝	9	9⅝
2 Insull Util	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Insuran Sec	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35 Internat Pet	10⅝	10	10
L			
1 Lone Star Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
M			
2 Mead John	55	55	55
1 Memphis N Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Merritt C S	4	4	4
1 Mid West St Ut	2	2	2
12 Mid West Util	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
1 Mining Co Can	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Mo Kans P L	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
N			
3 Nat Investors	3⅜	3	3
1 Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Nat S T Sec A	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 N Man & Aviz	⅝	⅝	⅝
†20 NY Tel 6½ pf (6½)	115	115	115
3 NY Transit (.80A)	9⅝	9	9⅝
7 Niag Hud Pw (.40)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Niag Hud A war	1	1	1
2 Niag Hud B war	3	3	3
1 Niag Share Md (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Nipissing Mines	1	1	1
1 Nor Europ Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50 Nor Pipe L (4g)	30	30	30
P			
*1 Pac P Ser new pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 Pantepec Oil	1	⅞	1
1 Parker Rust-Pr (3)	51	51	51
2 Pennroad	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
1 Peo Lt Pow A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Perryman Elec	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Pitney Bowes	3	3	3
2 Pitts Pl Gl	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Polymet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Premier Gold	9-16	9-16	9-16
Q			
4 Q R S De Vry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
R			
2 Railroad Sh	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Reliable St	4½	3⅞	3⅞
1 Rossia Intl	2	2	2
S			
6 St Regis Pap	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Segal Lock	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Silica Gel ctf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
†30 Smith A O	75	75	75
2 So Cal Ed C pf	24	24	24
1 So Nat Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Spieg May S pf	35½	35	35
3 Stand Mot	⅝	⅝	⅝
13 St Oil Ind	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
2 St Oil Ky	15⅝	15½	15½
1 Starrett	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Sun Inv pf	30	29⅝	29⅝
14 Sunray Oil	½	7-16	7-16
T			
1 Taggart	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Tampa El	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5 Teck Hugh G	5	5	5
1 Trans Lux	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4 Tri Utilities	⅝	⅝	⅝
U			
7 Union Gas Canada	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Unit Corp war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
32 Unit Founders	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
6 United Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Unit Gas war	1	1	1
11 Un Lt&Pow A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Un Lt&P cv pf	62	61½	61½
1 US Elec Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 US Foil B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9 Unit Verde	5	5	5
1 Util Pow & Lt	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Utility & Ind	4½	4	4
2 Util & Ind pf	13½	13	13
W			
†25 Wil-Low Caf pf	19	19	19
4 Woolworth Ltd	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
DOMESTIC BONDS			
10 Ala Pow 5s '68	99	99	99
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	98	98	98
1 Am Cmlth P 5½s '53	33	33	33
3 Am Cwlth P 6s '40	38	38	38
1 Am Comm P 5½s '53	37½	37½	37½
4 Am & Cont Cp 5s '43	58	58	58
3 Am El & P 6s '57 A	45	45	45
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	90¼	90	90
1 Am G & P 5s '53	49½	49½	49½
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	86	85⅝	86
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	86	86	86
13 Am Seat 6s '36	40	40	40
5 Appalach G 6s '45 B	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 Appalach P 5s '56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8 Appal P 6s 2024A	92	92	92
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	88	87⅝	87⅝
2 As G&E 5½s'38 I ctf	45	45	45
10 Asso G&E 5s '50	48	48	48½
12 Asso G&E 5s '68	48½	48½	48½
7 As G&E 4½s '49 C	44½	44	44½
8 Asso T U 5½s '44 C	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
1 Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
10 Bell Tel C 5s '55 A	94⅝	94	94½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2 Cap Adm 5s '53A ww	75½	75½	75½
5 Caterp Trac 5s '35	94	94	94
17 Cent P & L 5s '56	75½	75⅛	75⅛
1 Cent Pub S 5½s '49	38½	38½	38½
23 Cent St El 5½s '54	46⅝	46⅛	46½
18 Cent St El 5s '48	42	41	41
9 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	85	84½	85
81 Cities Ser 5s '50	52	51	51½
2 Cit Ser G 5½s '42	51	51	51
2 Cit Ser G P 6s '43	61⅝	61½	61⅝
4 Cit Ser P 5½s '52	62	62⅞	62⅞
2 Com Ed 4½s '56C	95½	95⅛	95½
1 Com Ed 4½s '57 D	95	95	95
1 Com Ed 4½s '60 E	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Com Ed 4s '81 F	84½	84½	84½
10 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	68	67	68
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	94½	94½	94½
5 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	101½	101	101½
3 East Ut Inv 5s '54 A	37½	37½	37½
10 Ed El Ill 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 El P&L 5s 2030	64½	63½	63½
1 Emp G&F 6½s '66	45½	45½	45½
2 Fed Wat 5½s '54	47	46	46
2 Firestone C M 5s '48	70¼	70¼	70¼
7 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	73	73	73
2 Garlock Pack 6s '39	76	76	76
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	71½	71½	71½
1 Gatineau P 6s '41 B	60	60	60
1 Gen Mot 6s '33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Gen Pub Util 6s '31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Geo Pow 5s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

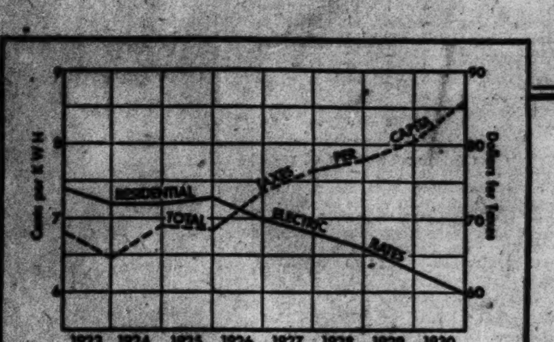
Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Nat Pb Serv 5s'78	48⅛	48¾	48¾
2 Nebr Pow 4½s'81	91⅝	91½	91¼
6 NEng G&E 5s'50	68⅝	68	68
3 N Eng Gas&El 5s'47	69⅞	68⅜	68⅞
4 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 N Eng Pow 5s'48	65½	65½	65½
7 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
1 N Oh P&Lt 5½s'51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 N Oh Tract&Lt 5s'56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Ohio Edison 5s'60	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Okla G&E 5s'50	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 Oswego Riv P 6s'31	99½	99½	99½
1 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57E	93	93	93
9 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	92	91½	91½
3 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac P&L 5s'55	86	86	86
18 Penn Dk&W 6s'49xw	45½	45¼	45¼
2 Phil El Pow 5½s'72	103	102⅝	103
3 Potomac Edis 5s'56E	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	88	88	88
12 Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	74½	74¼	74½
1 Rep Gas 6s'45 A	48	48	48
4 St L Gas&C 6s'47	20½	20⅛	20½
2 Safe H Wat 4½s'79	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
8 S Ant Pb Ser 5s'58B	80	80	80
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	88¼	85⅝	85⅝
7 South Cal Ed 5s'51	100⅝	100½	100⅝
7 South Cal Ed 5s'54	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
82 Southrn N Gas 6s'44	43	41¼	42⅛
3 Sou'west G&E 5s'57A	80	80	80
2 Sou'w Nat Gas 6s'45	26	26	26
1 Stand G&E 6s'35	90½	90½	90½
1 Stand G&E 6s'35 cv	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s'66	80½	80¼	80½
15 Stand Inv 5½s'39	58	58	58
8 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	75	75⅛	75⅛
1 Superpow Ill 4½s'68	78	78	78
15 Swift & Co 5s '40	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Thermoid 6s '34	39	39	39
1 Tri Util 5s '79	7	7	7
2 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Un Lt & P 6½s '74	78	78	78
1 Un Lt & P 6s '75	71⅝	71	71
4 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	66	65½	65½
1 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	97	97	97
18 Van Swering 5s '35	43	41⅛	42
1 Virg Pb S 5½s '46 A	83⅛	82½	82½
5 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	36½	36½	36½
4 West Pa 5s 2030	99	99⅛	99⅛
2 West Pa Pow 4s'61 H	91½	91½	91½
4 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
5 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	94	94	94
FOREIGN BONDS			
3 Baden Con M 7s '51	31⅛	31¼	31¼
7 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	47	46⅛	46⅛
2 Cuban Tob 5s '44	42	42	42
3 Eur El 6½s '65 xw	63	63	63
2 Finland Rsd Bk 6s '61	48	48	48
6 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	23	23⅛	23
2 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	47	46½	46½
2 Hamburg El 5½s '38	53½	53½	53½
1 Hun I Bk 7½s '63 AC	52	52	52
3 Isarco Hrd El 7s '52	50½	50½	50½
3 Isotta Fras 7s '42 ww	40	40	40
2 Isotta Fras 7s 42 xw	44½	44½	44½
10 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	50	50	50
2 Mln El Pow 6½s '53	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Ruhr Hsng 6½s '58	38	38	38
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	42½	42	42½
3 Terni 7s '46 xw	87½	87¾	[illegible]
3 Unit El Serv 7s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Actual Sales. * Ex-dividend. a Plus extra. b Plus 10% in stock. [illegible]

INDIAN MOTOCYCLE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27—Indian Motocycle Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $73,1[illegible] after depreciation and other charges, compared with net loss, including loss on sale of securities of $[illegible] in the corresponding period of 1930. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss was $94,3[illegible] compared with net profit of $30,3[illegible] in the preceding quarter, equivalent to $4.39 a share on 6000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, and net loss of $133,[illegible] for the September quarter of 1930.

Taxes take 10¢ of your DOLLAR for ELECTRICITY



AN ELECTRIC power tax . . . a sales tax . . . increases in existing taxes are urged by political leaders to bolster state revenue.

Already, it is estimated, taxes take 10 cents out of every dollar spent by customers for electricity. In 1913, Federal, State, and local taxes were $22.66 for each man, woman and child in the United States. In 1930, 17 years later, they were $86 per capita—279% more. This may be due partly to the fact that one out of every eleven persons gainfully employed in the United States is on a government pay roll.

Utility Taxes increase 1,450% in 18 years

Increased taxes on utilities mean that a smaller proportion of the monthly electric bill is for the service rendered. During the 18 years, 1912-1930, taxes on electric utilities increased 1,450%. Total revenue collected from electric residential customers increased only 700% during the same period.

The Associated Gas & Electric System for the year ended August 31, paid or accrued $6,904,854 for taxes, a sum 8.7% greater than during the previous 12-months' period. The mounting burden of taxes upon business enterprises and individuals is cause for serious reflection. Increased taxes are new brakes on prosperity. They eat up the savings of efficient management.

There is a mistaken notion that taxes levied on business are actually paid by business. They are for the time being. As a matter of fact, however, the buyer eventually pays. When taxes are increased on dwellings they are passed on in the form of rent. When there is a sales tax on any commodity the buying public pays. A tax on utilities likewise must be paid by the public.

For information about Associated System facilities, service, and rates, write

Associated Gas & Electric System

61 Broadway New York

Associated Gas and Electric Company

The Board of Directors has declared the following quarterly dividends payable December 1, 1931, to holders of record October 30, 1931:

Dividend No. 27

$6 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—$1.50 per share.

Dividend No. 24

$6.50 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—$1.62½ per share.

Dividend No. 13

$5 Dividend Series Preferred Stock—$1.25 per share, payable December 15, 1931, to holders of record November 16, 1931.

Dividend No. 1

$5.50 Cumulative Preference Stock—$1.37½ per share, payable December 15, 1931, to holders of record November 16, 1931.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.

October 1931

Many sound bonds are now selling at ridiculously low prices.

We feel that investors should not sacrifice their bonds at present prices.

We recommend that investors carefully consider purchasing bonds at this time.

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation

24 Federal Street, Boston

VIENNA BOURSE REOPENS FOR HOUR

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Vienna Bourse reopened for one hour's trading today for the first time since Sept. 21, the day after Great Britain's suspension of the gold standard.

Trading was quiet and fluctuations were nominal. Selling from abroad was not permitted.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $949,251 after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation and provision for exhaustion of minerals, compared with net loss of $389,061 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $774,793 in the third quarter of 1930. Net loss for nine months was $1,565,527 after taxes and charges, contrasted with profit of $344,250 before federal taxes in nine months of 1930.

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27—Harbison-Walker Refractories Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 estimated net of $261,000 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 15 cents a share on 1,440,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $333,000, or 20 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $772,000, or 50 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1930.

NATIONAL ACME CO. LOSS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27—National Acme Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $772,456, after depreciation and interest, contrasted with net of $87,601, equal to 33 cents a share (par $10) on 500,000 shares of common, in nine months of 1930.

BIG RADIO SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Grigsby-Grunow Company has reported 15,000 radio sets this month and the anticipated total shipments of 12,000 will be the largest in the company's history, Don M. Compton, general manager, said today.

IMPERIAL & INT'L COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 27—Imperial & International Communications, Ltd., reports for September traffic receipts of £416,210, compared with £426,125 in September last year and for nine months £3,806,260, compared with £4,065,571.

PHILADELPHIA BOND BIDS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Only two bids were received totaling $2,500,200 for $15,-000,000 Philadelphia bonds.

GENERAL FEELING OF OPTIMISM IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A thick fog which hung over London delayed the arrival of many members of the Stock Exchange today, and dealings during the forenoon were moderate, pending the outcome of the election.

British securities maintained their levels, and a general feeling of optimism was indicated by dealings in election majorities, which predicted majorities of from 197 to 203 in favor of the National Government.

Foreign exchanges were easier. The dollar was quoted at 3.91, Paris at 99.31, and Amsterdam at 9.66½.

TREASURY OFFERING ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The Treasury announces offering of $60,000,000 91-day treasury bills to be dated Nov. 2 to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder. Proceeds will be used for retirement of $50,350,000 maturing Nov. 2. The maturing bills carry an interest rate on a bank discount basis of 0.511 per cent. It is believed the new offering will go for not less than 2.68 per cent, the average rate on allotments about a week ago.

GREATER COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—World consumption of American cotton during August was about 916,000 bales, compared with 799,000 in August last year, and during September it totaled 974,000, compared with 868,000 in September last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Total consumption from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, the first two months of the season, was 1,892,000 bales, compared with 1,665,000 in the like period last season.

STEWART-WARNER CORP.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Stewart-Warner Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $781,400 after taxes, depreciation, etc., contrasted with net profit of $116,577, equal to 9 cents a share on the 1,299,990 shares of $10 par, in the preceding quarter and net profit of $454,587, or 35 cents a share on 1,299,990 shares, in the [illegible]

[illegible]-LITE CO.

[illegible] Electric Auto-Lite Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., of $971,210, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.21 a share of common outstanding. Nine months' net was $3,741,675, equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.90 a share on common.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

TWO UNBEATEN TEAMS TO MEET

Wisconsin Faces Minnesota in Important 'Big Ten' Game

"BIG TEN" FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	1	0	0	34	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	0	10	0	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	0	21	14	1.000
Indiana	1	1	0	32	6	1.000
Michigan	2	0	1	55	27	.667
Ohio State	1	0	1	20	17	.500
Purdue	1	0	1	21	21	.500
Iowa	0	1	1	0	34	.000
Chicago	0	0	2	13	45	.000
Illinois	0	0	2	0	42	.000

This is the fourth of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwest Conference, the Southern Confernce and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—No more than two undefeated teams should remain in the football championship race of the "Big Ten" after the coming Saturday. The four elevens now undefeated meet formidable rivals. The most important game sets Wisconsin against Minnesota at Minneapolis, both teams being successful in the race, though losing elsewhere. Northwestern, which has not lost a game in or out of the league, receives Illinois, a double-loser, at Evanston, Ill. Indiana, which won and tied Conference games, receives the strong Ohio State machine, a winner and loser.

Purdue, which won and lost, but still is figured prominently in the race, looks for another victory over Chicago at Stagg Field. Michigan, having balanced its record with a win last week, invades Princeton at the Palmer Stadium, New Jersey. Iowa, losing its second Conference game, now takes on George Washington from Washington, D. C., which will visit Iowa City.

After observing the topsy-turvy results of the season to date, Conference fans should not be surprised at anything that may happen this week-end. Minnesota came into its own with a 34-to-0 victory over Iowa, a team beaten several times before by fairly good scores, so Wisconsin need not be too much embarrassed by that showing. Rather will Coach H. O. Crisler have to guard against a Gopher confidence none too well founded. If you have a strong line that beats the opposition line early in the game, as the Gopher wall did, everybody in the backfield looks good.

MacDougall Stars

They may look altogether different if the line does not maintain this standard of play against the Badgers. Kenneth MacDougall '33, ran the team cleverly, threw forward passes and skirted the ends in a manner that set him up in a hitherto upapproached category of talent. He dashed 12 yards for the first touchdown, and scampered 87 for the second, running back a kickoff. He completed five consecutive passes thrown. J. A. Manders '33, fullback, also was a star with plunges and spinners.

Wisconsin may have been overconfident in losing to Pennsylvania, 27 to 13, and again it may have met a team that was just reaching its peak of form. If it was overconfidence on the part of the Badgers, they should benefit and go to Minnesota primed for a strenuous battle. A pass from J. B. Schneller '33, fullback, who attracted attention in the Purdue game, to R. A. Schiller '34, new halfback, paved the way for the third period touchdown made by J. P. Linfor '33, sub-halfback, on a wide end sweep. Another new halfback, K. W. Kundert '34, made the other touchdown Last year's contest with Minnesota resulted in a 14-to-0 victory for Wisconsin.

Illinois will have its hands full again this Saturday at Northwestern. Coach R. C. Zuppke's sophomores were trampled on, 35 to 0, by Michigan last Saturday, the most overwhelming defeat sustained during the Zuppke régime. The Illini line was first smashed by the powerful plunging game, then outflanked by fleet runners, but the secondary did show a good defense against forward passes. This may indicate that the backfield was laying back, in view of Michigan's previous success in the air. Likewise, the line was outcharged on the offense and Illinois backs could not get started.

Hoosiers Show Power

Northwestern will provide similar opposition this week-end. The Wildcats showed a splendid balance between offense and defense when they defeated, 10 to 0, the powerful Ohio State eleven. Ernest Rentner '33, halfback, was again the all-around star, while the kicking of Oliver Olson '34, new fullback, meant a lot to Northwestern, not the least of his performances being a field goal from the 33-yard line. This is the first field goal scored in the "Big Ten" this season, and is a method of scoring that seems all but forgotten in these parts. Illinois must also consider that R. E. Russell '33, powerful plunging Wildcat fullback, may be ready for this game. Northwestern, which tried for many years to beat Illinois, did it last year to the count of 32 to 0, and if it does not repeat by a similar score, its followers will be disappointed.

Chastened by the defeat of last week, which cooled the jubilation over the triumph against Michigan the week before, Ohio State should be ready to work against Indiana. The Hoosiers showed an attack of unexpected power and versatility against Chicago, winning by the count of 32 to 6. Fumbling, and the adverse wind of the third quarter, favored the Hoosiers' rivals in this period and aided the scoring; yet Coach E. C. Hayes can do a lot to strengthen the defense. On offense the team appears to have everything it needs—a line that holds well and gives the forward passer a chance for accurate shots, pass catchers who hang to the ball no matter how closely pressed, and an end running and tackle slashing attack that is hard to stop. O. D. Edmonds 33, is a splendid smasher at fullback, and made two touchdowns. The big, long-armed end, FitzHugh Lyons '34, proved valuable, catching passes and running for one touchdown. The running of the Dauer brothers, V. P. '32, and R. F. '34, was good for many gains, and the pass throwing of Eugene Opasik '33, halfback, should make trouble for Ohio State as it did for Chicago. The Hoosiers have a defeat, 23 to 0, to square up with the Buckeyes this Saturday.

Purdue showed that it still has plenty of energy for the "Big Ten" race by defeating an outsider, Carnegie Tech, 13 to 6. This was a creditable comeback after the unexpected defeat at Wisconsin a week earlier. As in previous contests, the sophomores, F. J. Hecker, halfback, and P. F. Pardonner, quarterback, proved brilliant, each making a touchdown. The third quarter Hecker shook off three tacklers and dashed 60 yards for the first touchdown, and also kicked the after point. A pair of veterans, fullbacks, A. J. Yunevich '32, and R. J. Horstman '33, contributed to the ground gaining. The Boilermakers defeated Chicago, 26 to 7, a year ago, and the Hoosiers will have to show an entirely new kind of alertness and drive on defense to stop them this year.

Michigan found a great deal of value in the line driving efforts of W. E. Hewitt '32, a veteran who has not attracted exceptional attention heretofore. It was his gains, averaging six yards in 24 efforts, that shattered the Illinois defense, pulled in the wingmen, and enabled the halfbacks to sweep the ends. Princeton will do well to concentrate on him.

A 'Big Ten' Football Player



J. T. ZELLER '32
Indiana University Football Team of 1931.

ANOTHER PLAYOFF IN BILLIARDS TEST

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Peter Judice of New York, Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., and George Kelly of Philadelphia each chalked up one victory in the playoff for second place in the eastern sectional pocket billiards tournament again yesterday, necessitating another playoff today. They are fighting for the second eastern place in the United States championship, to be played in Philadelphia in December. Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia won the first eastern place.

Judice defeated Kelly in the first match yesterday, 100 to 48, in 13 innings; Kelly beat Woods in the second, 100 to 50, in 21 innings, and Woods conquered Judice in the third, 100 to 82, in 20 innings. Judice had a high run of 29 in his first match and 25 in his second; Woods' high runs were 26 and 41, Kelly's 40 and 42.

'Big Ten' Football Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St.	0	33-Bradley	6
34-Mich. S. N.	0	12-N. Dakota	7
13-Chicago	7	7-Alabama P. I.	7
7-Ohio State	20	21-Purdue	14
35-Illinois	0	13-Pennsylvania	27
116	27	86	61

MINNESOTA		CHICAGO	
13-N. D. State	7	12-Cornell (C.)	0
30-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	7
20-Okla. Aggies	0	7-Michigan	13
0-Stanford	13	0-Yale	27
34-Iowa	0	6-Indiana	32
97	20	25	79

ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN	
20-St. Louis	6	19-Nebraska	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame	0
20-Bradley	0	19-U. C. L. A.	0
0-Michigan	35	10-Ohio State	0
40	48	48	7

IOWA		OHIO STATE	
0-Pittsburgh	20	67-Cincinnati	6
0-Texas A.&M.	29	21-Vanderbilt	26
0-Indiana	0	20-Michigan	7
0-Minnesota	34	0-Northwestern	10
0	83	108	49

INDIANA		PURDUE	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res.	0
0-Notre Dame	25	19-Coe	0
0-Iowa	0	7-Illinois	0
32-Chicago	6	14-Wisconsin	21
		13-Carnegie T.	6
39	37	81	27

MRS. HAERTHER NAMED PRESIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Mrs. W. W. Haerther of the Exmoor C. C., was reelected president of the Women's Western Golf Association at the annual meeting here yesterday. Other officers reelected were Mrs. H. D. Raymond, Evanston G. C., and Mrs. W. W. Hodgson, Oak Park C. C., vice-presidents; Mrs. H. A. DeWitt, Beverly C. C., recording secretary, and Mrs. H. S. Stimson, Riverside G. C., treasurer. Mrs. C. W. Sechler of Westward Ho G. C., was elected corresponding secretary to succeed Mrs. John L. Pfaff, who was appointed to the board of directors. A team picked from association clubs is to play a Canadian team in Manitoba next June, it was announced. The Canadians will invade the United States the following year.

GOLF TOURNEY GIVEN UP

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Glenn L. Adams, secretary of La Gorce Golf Club, announced today that the $15,000 La Gorce open tournament, carrying the richest golfing purse in the United States, will not be held in 1932. "The La Gorce golf course at Miami Beach is composed of members and their guests and the holding of the La Gorce open tournament has interfered with their playing and we have deemed it best to discontinue the holding of the La Gorce open for 1932."

Two World Records Made by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 27

A NEW world's record of 26ft. 2⅛in. for the running broad jump was established today by Chuhei Nambu, native Japanese jumper, in the national athletic meet. A new universal standard of 51ft. 1½in. for the running hop, step and jump also was set by Mikio Oda, the 1928 Olympic champion.

Nambu's new mark displaces by two inches the world mark of S. Sator of Hawaii, set in Paris in 1928 after the Olympics of that year. Oda broke the record of 50ft. 11¾in. set by A. W. Winter, an Australian, at Paris in 1924.

The American records for the two events are 25ft. 11⅛in. for the running broad jump, set by Edward B. Hamm in the Olympic tryouts at Boston, Mass., in 1928, and for the running hop, step and jump 50ft. 11in., set at New York by Daniel F. Ahearn away back in 1911.

Garber and Clark Win at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 27—Don Martin Garber '33 of Duke University and Washington, D. C., yesterday defeated Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., 7—9, 6—4, 7—5, in the feature match of the two men's singles matches played on the opening day of the eleventh annual Mid-South tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club.

The victor in the other contest was Everett Clark of Gandor, N. C., who defeated Jack Mee of Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

New champions are bound to be crowned in the men's singles and doubles competitions, due to the nonappearance of Wilmer Moore Hines of Columbia, S. C., 1930 winner of the Mid-South singles championship, and Lenoir C. Wright of Charlotte, N. C., with whom Hines won the doubles title last year. Hines and seven other University of North Carolina students entered in the tournament found that they could not compete.

Garber defeated Vail with a powerful service and a capable backhand, while Clark found Mee weak in the forecourt.

Miss Eliza Coxe of Asheville and Mrs. Harrison Smith of Bryn Mawr, Penna., are the outstanding entrants in the women's division.

MID-SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Don Martin Garber '33, Washington, D. C., and Duke University, defeated Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., 7—9, 6—4, 7—5.

Everett Clark, Gandor, N. C., defeated Jack Mee, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

JAPANESE-GERMAN MEET IS PLANNED

SAN FRANCISCO — An international track and field meet featuring dual competition between the Japanese and German athletes who will participate in the Olympic games at Los Angeles will be held in San Francisco next summer immediately following the southern meet.

William Coffman, president of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced recently the receipt of eastern letters advising himself of the Japanese-German games.

The games have already been arranged, according to Secretary Yamamoto of the Japanese team. The foreign teams are asking assent of the A. A. U. and have already secured the hearty cooperation of the San Francisco amateur authorities.

The British Empire-American games have been scheduled for August in San Francisco and it is figured the Japanese-German games can be held either on the same day or arranged for another week-end.

WILLIAM L. VEECK REELECTED

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—William L. Veeck yesterday was reelected president and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Cubs Baseball Club at the annual meeting of the board of directors. William Wrigley Jr., owner of the team, will continue as chairman of the board. A resolution concerning the passing of Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, was adopted.

S. M. U. TO MEET TEXAS ELEVEN

Chief Southwest Conference Football Game Scheduled This Week-End

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
So. Methodist	2	0	63	18	1.000
Texas Christian	1	0	6	0	1.000
Texas A. & M.	1	1	33	13	.500
Rice	1	1	19	21	.500
Baylor	1	1	26	40	.500
Texas	0	1	0	7	.000
Arkansas	0	2	13	61	.000

This is the fourth of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southwest Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews on the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 27—Texas A. & M.'s 33-to-7 victory over the Baylor University Bears has placed three teams in a tie for third place in the Southwest Conference football race. Only one Conference game was played last week-end. Southern Methodist University, leader of the Southwest teams, won its fifth straight victory by defeating Centenary College, 19 to 0, in a non-Conference game. A last-minute passing attack enabled Texas Christian University to defeat the Simmons University Cowboys, 6 to 0.

Rice Institute, which defeated the University of Texas eleven several weeks ago only to be beaten the following week by Southern Methodist University, easily won from the University of Arizona, 32 to 0. The Texas Longhorns, 1930 Conference winners, were downed by Harvard University, 35 to 7, in one of the outstanding intersectional tilts of the country.

The Texas A. & M.-Baylor game was the first the two colleges had played since 1926 when they broke athletic relations. All of the Aggies' scores came in the last half. Baylor had the edge at half time.

Two Conference games will be played this week-end. The outstanding contest will be the Texas-S. M. U. clash. Defeated last season 25 to 7 by the Longhorns, the Methodists' eleven will be out this Saturday for revenge. The Mustangs with two Conference victories are the favorites. If the Longhorns expect to stay in the race they will have to defeat the Methodists. If the Methodists win from the Steers they will be big favorites to win the pennant.

Texas Christian will be the favorite over Arkansas in the other Conference game. Arkansas has already met with two Conference defeats. Texas A. & M. will battle Centenary College and Baylor will meet Texas Tech in the other games of the Southwest.

Southwest Conference

RICE		TEXAS CHRISTIAN	
37-Texas A&I	0	33-Denton	6
32-Sam Houston	0	3-La. State	0
6-Oklahoma	19	0-Tulsa	13
7-Texas	0	33-Austin	0
12-So. Methodist	21	6-Texas A.&M.	0
32-Arizona	0	6-Simmons	0
126	40	86	19

SO. METHODIST		TEXAS A. & M.	
13-Denton	0	33-So. Western	0
27-Simmons	10	0-Tulane	7
42-Arkansas	6	29-Iowa	0
21-Rice	12	0-Tex Christian	6
19-Centenary	0	33-Baylor	7
122	28	95	20

ARKANSAS		TEXAS	
13-Ozarks	6	26-Simmons	0
19-Hendrix	0	31-Missouri	0
6-So. Methodist	42	0-Rice	7
7-Baylor	19	3-Oklahoma	0
6-La. State	13	7-Harvard	35
51	80	77	42

BAYLOR	
33-St. Edwards	6
13-Centenary	24
19-Arkansas	7
7-Texas A.&M.	33
69	70

BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The joint basketball rules committee held its annual meeting here last night and listened to an interpretation of various changes in the regulations by Oswald Tower, editor of the Basketball Guide.

The most important rule revision cuts the "time out" allowance from two minutes to one. Another prohibits high school teams from playing more than three overtime periods and still another gives the referee the right to take the ball from any player who holds it more than five seconds in the back court while closely guarded.

At the same time Tower pointed out that under the old rules there is nothing to prevent the referee from disqualifying a player for one flagrant personal foul and that there was no need for him to wait until the player had committed four.

L. W. St. John of Ohio State University, chairman, pleaded for "sane, sensible officiating" and asked officials not to call "every little rule in the book" to the discontent of players and spectators alike.

WAIVERS ASKED ON NOBLE

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams, of the Detroit Falcons, National League hockey club, yesterday announced that waivers had been asked on Reg Noble, veteran defense man. The National League waiver price is $5000. Noble agreed to a cut in salary, such as all members of the team except Ebbie Goodfellow were asked to accept, but balked at a provision that a portion of his salary be held up to enforce observance in training rules. He said he thought he could do at least as well in the minors.

BIBLE TO COACH AGAIN

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 27 (AP)—Coach Dana X. Bible of the University of Nebraska yesterday was notified of his appointment for the second consecutive season as a coach of the western football squad in the annual East-West charity game at San Francisco. Last December the middle and far West team coached by Bible and Peter Locey of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, triumphed 3 to 0 over the East. Locey will work with Bible again.

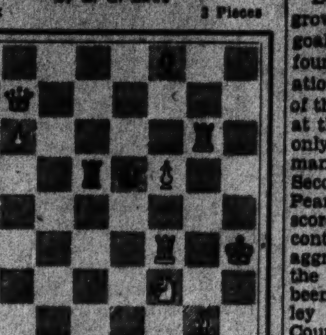
FOREIGN TOURS RESTRICTED

MADRID, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Spanish Football Federation, after learning that the Racing Club of Madrid was stranded in New York, yesterday prohibited further foreign tours by Spanish clubs unless sufficient money is deposited with the federation to insure the players' return to Spain. The federation announced it was attempting to arrange for the return of the racing club.

CHESS
by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1351
By B. G. Laws

Black 3 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
One of the favorite problems of the dean of English composers.

PROBLEM NO. 1352
By H. A. Russell

Black 2 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1349. P-Q4
No. 1350. 1. Kt-Kt7 threat
2. Q-Rch
1. —— QxPch
2. R-B3
1. —— Q-K6
2. R-KR3

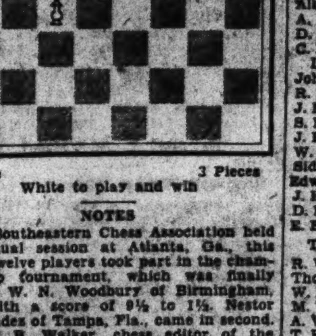
End-Game No. 66. White wins after 1 R-R3, QxPch; 2 K-B3, and if Q-B6ch; 3 K-Kt4, and if Q-Kt6ch; 3 K-B3, Q-Kt7ch; 4 K-Kt. In any event Black has only a few checks to prolong matters.

END-GAMES

Here is a simple, instructive and entertaining ending from the current Social Chess Quarterly.

End-Game No. 67
By A. Firth

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The Southeastern Chess Association held its annual session at Atlanta, Ga., this year. Twelve players took part in the championship tournament, which was finally won by W. N. Woodbury of Birmingham, Ala., with a score of 9½ to 1½. Nestor Hermandes of Tampa, Fla., came in second.

Frank B. Walker, chess editor of the Washington Star and match champion of Washington, D. C., is defending his title in a match with J. W. Byler, another strong Washington player.

THE SOCIAL CHESS QUARTERLY

The October issue of this highly entertaining periodical has just appeared, and with it a letter from the editor offering to send specimen copies of the magazine to any readers who mention this column in their requests. Miss Vera Menchik's notes, in the Modern Games section, are a notable contribution. Her style is simple, lucid and meaningful for beginner and expert alike. Another new feature is a twofold problem section, with an elementary explanation written by C. S. Kipping, problem editor of the Echiquier and the Problemist.

Altogether, the magazine continues the tradition established in previous issues, and we hope that its circulation soon will permit monthly publication. There are now over 1300 subscribers. The rate is 2s. 6d. and the address, c/o A. Firth, 4 Homegart, Letchworth, Herts.

WESTERN CHESS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

The thirty-second annual chess congress of the Western Chess Association has just been concluded at Tulsa, Okla. The championship this year was won by Samuel Reschevsky, chess prodigy of nearly a decade ago. This young man, who gave simultaneous exhibitions the country over at the tender age of 10, has competed in this event before, but this is the first time he has emerged a winner. His score of six wins and three draws out of nine games included victories from Whitaker, Mlotkowski and Anderson. The only other player not to lose a game was Samuel Factor of Chicago, who tied for second place with N. T. Whitaker of Washington, D. C. J. A. Anderson of St. Louis was fourth. Here is the summary:

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1	Reshevsky	x	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	7½
2	Whitaker	0	x	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
3	Factor	½	½	x	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	7
4	Anderson	0	½	0	x	½	1	½	1	1	1	5½
5	Rundell	½	0	0	½	x	½	1	1	½	1	5
6	Mlotkowski	0	0	½	0	½	x	1	½	1	1	4½
7	Borochow	0	0	½	½	0	0	x	1	1	1	4
8	Davis	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	x	1	1	2½
9	Barnes	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	x	1	2
10	Wilber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0

In the two games that follow, Whitaker maintains his reputation as an invincible opponent for the "lesser fry."

COLLE OPENING

	Borochow White	Whitaker Black		Borochow White	Whitaker Black
1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24	B-K3	Q-B3
2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25	Q-KKt4	QR-Q
3	P-K3	P-B4	26	R-Q	Q-B5
4	P-B3	P-K3	27	QxQ	PxQ
5	B-Q3	Kt-B3	28	P-QR3	P-QKt3
6	QKt-Q2	Q-B2	29	Kt-K	B-QB4
7	Castles	B-Q3	30	BxB	PxB
8	PxP	BxBP	31	P-B3	B-Kt3
9	P-K4	Castles	32	RxR	RxR
10	Q-K2	B-Q3	33	Kt-B	R-Q6
11	R-K	Kt-KR4	34	K-B2	R-Kt8
12	P-K5??	Kt-B5	35	Kt-Q2	RxP
13	Q-K3	QKtxP	36	K-K3	P-B4
14	BxPch	KxB	37	P-Kt3	P-B5ch
15	Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	38	K-K2	K-K3
16	QxKKt	P-B3	39	PxP	PxP
17	KKt-B3	Kt-Q6	40	K-Q	B-Q6
18	Q-KR4	KtxR	41	P-KR4	R-R7
19	KtxKt	P-K4	42	KtxB	PxKt
20	KKt-B3	B-KB4	43	Kt-Kt3	K-Q4
21	Kt-B	B-B3	44	Kt-B	R-R8
22	Kt-Kt3	R-B	45	Resigns	K-B5
23	Q-R4	B-Q6			

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

	Whitaker White	Rundell Black		Whitaker White	Rundell Black
1	P-K4	P-Q3	8	B-Kt3	PxP
2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9	KtxP	Kt-B3
3	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	10	B-K3	KtxKt
4	B-QB4	B-Kt2	11	QxKt	QxQ
5	Kt-B3	B-Kt5	12	BxQ	Kt-Q2(a)
6	P-K5	PxP	13	BxBch	KxB
7	BxPch	K-B	14	P-KR3	Resigns

(a) A bad blunder, but White's game is preferable anyhow.

REO TRUCK SALES GAIN

DETROIT, Oct. 27—Total retail deliveries in September of new Reo trucks and buses in 45 states, representing 93 per cent of the United States commercial vehicle market, gained 57 per cent over September last year, while the total for the industry in the same states showed a loss of 23 per cent.

Tense Situation In Scoring Race

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27—The situation grows tense in the race for individual goal-scoring honors in each of the four divisions of the English Association Football League, and in three of them two marksmen are bracketed at the top with identical totals. The only section in which a player has managed to get away by himself is Second Division, where Charles Pearce of Swansea Town (who has scored only one goal since Sept. 29) continues to lead the way with an aggregate of 16. His advantage over the runnerup, Thomas Keetley, has been halved since last week, as Keetley obtained three goals for Notts County Saturday and brought his tally to 13. This is one of the two noteworthy alterations in the lists, the other being the rise of R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra, to top place in the northern section of the Third Division alongside of Thomas Bamford, Wrexham.

In the southern section the joint leaders both credited themselves with single goals and in the first division the top pair failed to score.

Saturday T. H. Waring, famous Aston Villa center forward, and W. R. Dean, star for Everton in the same position, played against each other. In humbler days they were both identified with Tranmere Rovers in the northern section of the Third Division—Dean as a player and Waring as a chocolate vendor on the terraces.

The following lists show the names, clubs and scores of all the players in the English League who have found the net six or more times since the present season started:

FIRST DIVISION

T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	12
W. R. Dean, Everton	12
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	9
J. Bowers, Derby County	9
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	8
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	8
G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough	8
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	8
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	8
J. Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	8
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich Alb.	8
J. H. A. Hulme, The Arsenal	7
James Lambert, The Arsenal	7
James Hampson, Blackpool	7
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	7
T. C. F. Johnson, Everton	7
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	7
D. Magnall, Huddersfield Town	7
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	7
D. Wright, Liverpool	7
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	7
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	7
G. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	7
T. W. Glidden, West Bromwich Albion	7
Clifford Bastin, The Arsenal	6
J. Bruton, Blackburn Rovers	6
T. A. White, Everton	6
H. Smith, Leicester City	6

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	16
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	13
W. Dickinson, Notts Forest	9
J. F. Leslie, Plymouth Argyle	9
F. Lindsay, Bury	8
John Wallbanks, Barnsley	8
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
A. Haddleton, Southampton	8
D. M. Robbie, Bury	7
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	7
L. G. Smith, Millwall Athletic	7
John Arnold, Southampton	7
R. Liddle, Stoke City	7
J. R. Smith, Bury	6
S. Elliot, Bristol City	6
J. Horton, Charlton Athletic	6
W. Johnstone, Oldham Athletic	6
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	6
Edward O'Callaghan, Tottenham Hotspur	6
J. H. Mawson, Stoke City	6
D. Phillips, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
E. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	13
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	13
W. McNaughton, Gates Head	12
M. Wellock, Darlington	11
A. Watson, Accrington Stanley	9
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	9
James McConnell, Carlisle United	8
A. R. Waterston, Southport	8
N. T. Watson, Carlisle United	7
W. Crawford, Halifax Town	7
W. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
A. Hall, Lincoln City	7
H. Williamson, Accrington Stanley	6
W. Millar, Barrow	6
H. Raleigh, Hull City	6
A. Riley, Lincoln City	6
G. Urmson, Tranmere Rovers	6
S. Taylor, Wrexham	6

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

A. Bourton, Coventry City	13
F. Newton, Fulham	13
G. C. James, Watford	14
H. E. Hammon, Fulham	12
William Lane, Brentford	10
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth	10
A. Rennie, Luton Town	10
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	9
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	9
C. J. Barnett, Watford	9
G. H. Clarke, Crystal Palace	8
Harry Varco, Exeter City	8
H. Houghton, Exeter City	8
G. Johnson, Mansfield Town	8
James Trotter, Torquay United	8
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	7
George Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	7
J. Shankley, Southend United	7
F. Whitlow, Exeter City	6

MINORS SEEK DRAFT MONEY FROM MAJORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 27—Failure of National Hockey League clubs to turn over draft payments of $5000 for two well-known International League players within the 30-day period, as called for under the draft agreement, may result in the cancellation of the deals, it has been learned here.

Doug Young, a husky defenseman with Cleveland Indians, and Ronnie Martin, right winger for Buffalo Bisons, are the players in question. They were drafted last spring, Young by Philadelphia and Martin by Detroit. Complying with draft regulations, International League headquarters forwarded the necessary transfer papers and the players' contracts of National Hockey League authorities. Under the draft agreement, the $5000 payment must be made in 30 days after these papers are forwarded to President Frank Calder. The papers in this case were forwarded in June. Since that time the Buffalo and Cleveland clubs have been seeking their draft payment in vain.

In a recent player exchange, Detroit obtained Young from New York Americans in exchange for Martin. Americans had taken Young from the defunct Philadelphia club. As a result of the failure of National League clubs to fulfill their draft requirements, the Buffalo and Cleveland clubs plan to retain Martin and Young. In the meantime, however, Detroit has announced that Young has forwarded his signed contract to them.

JOHN SHEPARD 3D WINS

John Shepard 3d, president of the Yankee network, emulated Francis D. Ouimet on the links of the Tam O' Shanter Club in Detroit Sunday and as a result will bring home to Boston the cup emblematic of the golf championship of the National Association of Broadcasters who are in convention at Detroit. The cup was for the best net. Shepard scored an 87, which gave him both low gross and, with his handicap of 17, low net of 70.

Odd Things Happen in Museums As Well as Being Housed There

Often Taken for Railway Stations, Banks and Libraries, as Witness Man Who Wanted the 'Latest Book on Bridge' by San Louis Ray

"Am I too late for the train to Detroit?" puffed a man bustling up to the desk marked "information."

"You will be if you stay around here. This is the art museum."

This is but one of the many varied questions that come to museum attendants every day. In a midwestern museum one day, a middle-aged woman asked if she could walk through the park surrounding the building.

"There is a sign out there," she said, "that reads 'Pleasure vehicles only'!" Another stranger inquired:

"Where can I see a gangster?"

"Sorry, madam," the attendant replied, "but we have none on exhibition. You'll have to look elsewhere."

A visitor who appeared to be fresh from the cotton fields poked his head in the door of a museum and inquired:

"Say, Boss, kin I come in and see de scenery?"

When welcomed by the attendant, he continued, "What yo' all got hyah? An'thing impo'tant? Ah hasn't much time!"

One day, a fuzzy brown occupant of one of the zoo's bear cages broke loose and an old southern mammy came directly to notify the guard at the desk. When told she was in a museum and to report the case to the park superintendent's office, she retorted, "Well, yo' don' need be sarcishtish!"

Anything but a Museum

Museums are frequently mistaken for other buildings, according to one attendant who said many new residents came in to pay gas or electric bills, to be directed to the nearest filling station, or to sign up for a course in domestic science.

At the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, visitors ask the guard for the Capitol where the President lives, or "Where is the Washington tower?" In that museum is exhibited the Spirit of St. Louis, famous plane in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made his flight to Paris. Some visitors ask for the "Limbert" or the "Hindenburg" plane, or "Where is the Spirit of '76?"

The museum librarian receives such inquiries as "The Scarlet Ship," for the Rubaiyat. Another inquirer wanted the "latest book on bridge, by San Louis Ray," while a third desired a book that would tell how to become the center of attention immediately upon entering the room.

Letters come to the correspondence section on astonishing subjects. One writer said naively that the highest bidder over $10,000 would be told just where the ark landed and asked if the museum wanted to bid. Another asked how to study the force necessary to climb up through the air, separate from the atom of water, and return to earth as lightning.

On one of the pay days in an art museum, a stranger came to the window for an admission ticket. When told the charge was 25 cents, he exclaimed, "What, you charge for Americans too?" Later in the day a visitor was attracted to a brilliantly colored painting of a landscape, and after considerable posing and studying, remarked, "That reminds me of a plate of combination salad."

Does It Go Up or Down?

The elevator operator, too, receives amusing queries. "Is this an elevator?" one is asked, "and does it go up or down?" Pointing to the operator, one stranger inquired of a near-by guard, "Does the elevator conductor charge anything for taking one to the upper floors where the live animals are?"

At the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, Mass., many visitors to the glass flower exhibits do not believe the specimens are glass at all. Although the art of making these flowers requires the study of a lifetime, some visitors are sure they know exactly how it is done. "Why they're just real flowers dipped in melted glass," they say. When the guard asks them how long a rose would last being dipped in hot melted glass they just stare and grin.

One woman spent 20 minutes carefully examining the collection, then asked where to go to see the glass flowers, while two girls insisted that these flowers grew, because their sight-seeing bus driver had told them so, and then they wanted to know if the animals in the adjoining room were made of glass also.

One of the greatest sources of amusement are the children's museums, where the attendants are daily faced with all sorts of queries from, "Have you ever seen a red, white and blue squirrel?" to, "Can you howl like a coyote?"

A professor, lecturing to a class of foreign children in a northern museum, was asked his name. "Alexander," was his reply, whereupon one urchin said, "You ain't Alexander the Great, be you?"

Foine f' th' Childer

One beaming, freckled-faced lad was showing his mother the "sights" around the museum one day and insisted upon her meeting the director. "Sure 'tis a foine thing f' the' childer," the mother said to her as they were introduced. "'Tis a lot they do nade t' be larnin' in this world besides an eddicashun."

"Now this is a chipmunk," said one little boy as he pointed to a stuffed porcupine in the case. "Naw, that's a squirrel," retorted his chum with equal surety. The attendant asked them if they knew the difference between these two rodents. "Sure," said the older boy, "one has a closer shave than the other."

In one of Boston's museums, a pet rose-breasted grosbeak named Jimmie is allowed the freedom of some of the museum offices and at times visits the assembly foom during a talk. Jimmy likes to "pick" his own amusements and one day gave the stem of the teacher's wrist watch a good twist. The hour seemed to pass rapidly and the children were dismissed only to find that Jimmy had set the watch ahead 15 minutes.

In the course of the class, the teacher had asked names of favorite flowers in different countries. "And what is the favorite of Holland?" she said.

"The pulpit," came the reply.

When one teacher asked the class to describe an owl, a little girl said it was a bird that could blink one eye without doing anything with the other. "And why do you think some people seem afraid of owls?" the teacher asked. "Because they're afraid they'll put the cats out of business," the child replied.

Later, a small boy was asked to describe a dinosaur.

"Oh, that's an animal what lived before man was," he said. "He was as big as a house, and if he stepped on you—good night!"

CRIME DECREASES IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Although an increase in crime was, because of prevailing business conditions, thought probable in some quarters, actual figures shown by the Federal Department of Justice's monthly bulletin, "Crime Reports," and quoted by the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association, show that during the first nine months of this year approximately 500 fewer crimes were reported in Philadelphia than in the same period of 1930.

Cases of burglary, breaking and entering, which might have increased in number in times of financial stress, were reduced by 88 and motorcar thefts by 63.

GOVERNMENT ADDS TO FOREST RESERVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—M. A. Matton, forest supervisor, has announced that the Government has acquired two additional forest tracts to be added to two national forests in western North Carilina, totaling 414,627 acres. This is the largest expansion program the Government has undertaken in western North Carolina since 1911.

Amusements

BOSTON



BOSTON HORSE SHOW
BOSTON GARDEN
Afternoon and Evening
OCTOBER
27, 28, 29, 30, 31
ADMISSION 50c to $2.50
Seats on Sale at the Garden and at all Ticket Agencies

PLYMOUTH NEXT MON., NOV. 2
Professional Players Present
CHANNING POLLOCK'S GREAT PLAY
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Seats Now
with
MARY PHILIPS—JAMES BELL
Dr. LYMAN P. POWELL
author of
"The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," says: "The House Beautiful" has been so constantly in my mind that I have rarely preached a sermon or spoken anywhere without referring to it."
Mats. 50c to $2.00—Eves. 50c to $2.50

SHUBERT—Now Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $2.00 Eves. 50c to $3.00
ONLY MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
QUEENIE SMITH
The LITTLE RACKETEER
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
PAUL ASH and his ORCHESTRA

WILBUR—NOW Two Weeks Only Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Pulitzer Prize Play
"Alison's House"
By SUSAN GLASPELL
with CIVIC REPERTORY CO.

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
This Week —ONLY— Gilbert & Sullivan's
THE MIKADO
Mon., Nov. 2 "Chimes of Normandy"
ERLANGER Thea. W. 44 St.

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS

DIXIE KITCHEN
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
9 CHURCH ST., Near Cortlandt

TEXAS CITIES SEEK REDUCTION IN GAS RATES

Railroad Commission Survey to Ascertain Fair Basis of Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Pending completion of the Texas Railroad Commission's survey of the natural gas industry to ascertain a fair basis of rates, several hundred cities of the State are seeking reduction of rates. A lowering of the rate from 75 cents to 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet is demanded by many cities, although no uniform charge prevails or is urged. In many instances a rate of 35 cents is demanded.

Texas is served chiefly by two organizations, the Lone Star Gas Company and the United Gas Company, the former operating in northern and central Texas and the latter in south and southwest Texas.

The companies serving a number of towns have announced or promised voluntary reduction, various cities have reported.

Earnings of the Lone Star Company in 1930 totaled $19,990,724 and preferred and common stock dividends amounted to $4,839,996. When operating expenses were deducted, the company reported a year's surplus of $1,388,941, to be added to the accumulated surplus of $9,481,902. The United Gas Company reported operating revenues of $20,127,723 and operating expenses of $11,880,506. The company declared dividends, preferred and common stock, of $7,434,686, leaving a balance of $1,930,613.

Gas is being transported by pipe lines to many cities in the East and North, and an international pipe line runs from a south Texas field to Monterrey, Mexico.

The commission has at its disposal for conducting its investigation a legislative appropriation of $80,000. The survey, it is believed, will require about a year.

DOOLITTLE COVERS 1500 MILES IN 6 HOURS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle flew from Mexico City to St. Louis yesterday in six hours and 33 minutes, averaging 230 miles an hour for the 1500-mile flight. He had no mark at which to shoot, as he was the first to fly between the two cities in an attempt to establish a speed record.

He landed at Lambert-St. Louis Field at 2:12 p. m., central time, 7 hours and 25 minutes after taking off from the Mexican capital. Stops for refueling at Brownsville, Texas, and Shreveport, La., took 52 minutes. He was greeted by his wife, members of the chamber of commerce air board and Mr. Walter J. G. Neun, president of the board of aldermen.

IN THE SHIP LANES

SEVEN cruises to the West Indies and the Mediterranean have been scheduled by the French Line for its winter cruise program, with the steamship Paris making the Mediterranean voyages, the cabin motorship Lafayette making one West Indies cruise and the steamship France the other six.

The first voyage will be that of the Lafayette from New York, Dec. 19, calling at Nassau, Kingston, Colon, and Havana. The France will engage in five West Indies cruises of 11 days each and one of 18 days, which will touch at South American ports, as well as various islands of the Caribbean.

Cunard Voyages

With the steamship Mauretania chartered to the National Tours for two West Indies and South American voyages of 12½ days, and one of 17 days to the Mediterranean, the winter cruise schedule of the leading lines is taking definite shape. Advance indications justify the opinion that short cruises will be the most popular of winter vacations this year, and unless Florida is to face a period of declining popularity, drastic steps must be taken by the hotels, railroads, chambers of commerce, and steamship lines serving that State to retain and regain the patronage of persons now taking these short ocean voyages.

Quick Turn-Arounds

The steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line is scheduled to make round trips on practically a two-weeks' basis for the remainder of the year, and on a recent voyage to New York she was in port only 18 hours. Before her last December sailing from this side, she will make a four-day cruise to Bermuda.

The St. Lawrence River Route

Looking forward to the season of 1932, the Canadian Pacific Steamships have announced 72 sailings from Montreal and Quebec, of the total number 19 sailings being from the latter port. The season will extend from April 23, when the steamship Duchess of Richmond arrives, until Nov. 26, when the Duchess of York departs.

The steamship Empress of Britain, which made a series of fast crossings between Quebec and Southampton in this, her first year of service, will return to the transatlantic route the latter part of May after her world voyage is concluded. Running with her will be the Empresses of Australia and France, the former laying off for a few voyages in order to repeat her Norwegian cruise from Great Britain.

The St. Lawrence route is growing in popularity, and with the new Empress of Britain is competing more actively with New York.

Oriental Travel

The winter cruise from Seattle to the Orient, organized by the American Mail Line, the Dollar Steamship Line, and the American Express Company, will sail from Seattle Feb. 6 on the President Taft. A number of unique and out-of-the-way island ports will be visited, particularly in the Philippines, while in China the party will go inland to the interior cities, such as Peiping and Mukden, whence they will turn south to Chosen, and cross to Japan. During one point or another of the voyage, members of the party will be passengers on the new electric liners President Hoover and President Coolidge.

Mr. D. J. Hanscom, general passenger agent of the American Mail Line, calls attention to the fact that with the depreciation of Oriental exchange, Americans are able to travel farther, at lower cost than ever before.

Radio in the Pacific

The Pacific is becoming too noisy for radio operators on steamships, according to Capt. A. W. Nygran of the American Mail liner President Taft. So many of the Oriental fishing boats have been equipped with sending apparatus that regular messages are heard with difficulty, particularly in the daytime. Trivial appointments are made between these fishermen and gossip of a minor nature is being carried on to such an extent that the operators of the liners find it increasingly difficult to perform their regular duties.

Steamship Schedules

First-class rates on three of the Holland-America liners, the Volendam, Veendam and New Amsterdam, have been reduced to a point even lower than the scale obtaining on many cabin-class steamers. One-way fares on these vessels range from $155 up, with 5 per cent reductions on first-class round-trip tickets in the off season.

The Panama Canal has prepared its bulletin listing the steamship lines which make regular calls at the canal or transit it, in a form which makes for quick perusal and easy reference as to the freight and passenger services in this category. An index is also included, with various ports of the world in alphabetical order, opposite each of which is a list of the lines which ply thereto from the canal, the frequency of sailing, the length of the voyage, and the passenger rate. The booklet also lists the saving in miles between important world ports which have been affected by reason of the canal.

The hotels in the Panama Canal Zone are noted in a separate pamphlet, these being the Tivoli at Ancon, on the Pacific side, and the Hotel Washington at Cristobal, on the Atlantic side, together with a map which gives a new geographical aspect, in that the Pacific is shown—as it is at this point, due to a giant curve of the isthmus—on the right-hand side of the map, and the Atlantic on the left-hand side.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 29

Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Saturnia, Cosulich, for Lisbon, Naples, Trieste; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Wilson, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, Oct. 30

Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

Saturday, Oct. 31

President Harding, United States, Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, east coast South America; Santa Ines, Grace, west coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa, Nice.

FROM BOSTON

Friday, Oct. 30

Saturnia, Cosulich, for Lisbon, Naples, Trieste.

Sunday, Nov. 1

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, Oct. 30

Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 29

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Oct. 30

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Maui, Matson, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Oct. 31

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Oct. 31

President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 29

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Oct. 30

Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Oct. 31

American Shipper, United States, from Hamburg; Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Sunday, Nov. 1

Transylvania, Cunard, from Glasgow, Londonderry; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Nov. 2

American Banker, United States, from London; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 3

Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Samaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh.

Wednesday, Nov. 4

St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Exeter, American Export, from Mediterranean ports.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, Oct. 31

Transylvania, Cunard, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday, Nov. 2

Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 29

Guatemala, Grace, from New York.

Monday, Nov. 2

President Coolidge (new), Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Nov. 3

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, Oct. 30

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, Oct. 31

President Coolidge (new), Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Nov. 3

President Madison, American Mail, from Orient.

M. A. HANNA CO.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27—M. A. Hanna Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $442,[illegible] after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the $7 preferred, to 18 cents a share on the 1,616,961 shares of common, compared with $791,[illegible], or 44 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1930.

Defend Dry Amendment To Boston Audiences



Upper—MISS NORMA C. BROWN, Secretary of Allied Forces for Prohibition. Lower GRANT M. HUDSON

Critics of Prohibition Asked for Substitute

(Continued from Page 1)

sumption of wine has increased 350 per cent, of malt liquors 52 per cent and of hard liquors, 98 per cent. These figures were reported from an official document by Mr. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

During the period of partial prohibition, from 1914 to 1923, many provinces registered a fall of one-third in manufacture of hard liquor, malt liquor one-third, and imports of hard liquors two-thirds, Mr. Hudson added.

"The above deductions prove the assertion that the Canadian plans would solve none of our so-called troubles encountered under prohibition," he concluded.

Miss Brown enumerated six main reasons for the Allied Campaigners' absolute allegiance to the Eighteenth Amendment. Chief among these were the statements that prohibition does prohibit, not adequately as yet, but in a measure sufficient to be "altogether displeasing to its opponents," and "because no new and more promising method is proposed."

Best, Despite Difficulties

Other reasons advanced by Miss Brown were that prohibition "strikes down a traffic the material and human waste of which is repellent to the standards of efficiency imperative in our high-powered age of machinery," and because prohibition's results are infinitely more satisfactory than those of any method previously tried, "notwithstanding the difficulties that attend its adequate enforcement."

"We stand for the Eighteenth Amendment on these, only a few of its merits," Miss Brown continued. "Quite independent of this, we insist upon its respect and enforcement as the law of the land."

Miss Brown seconded the point made by Col. Raymond Robins in his concluding address last night, that it is nothing short of "selective anarchy" for opponents of prohibition to disobey and incite others to disobey the prohibition laws.

Only Repeats History

Colonel Robins traced history of nullification movements in the United States. He showed how Washington encountered opposition in his efforts to enforce the excise laws in the "Whisky Rebellion." Coming down through the Hartford Convention, the nullification activity led by John C. Calhoun, and the Civil War, he described prohibition as the last battle ground on the issue of constitutional government.

It is no more consistent for opponents of prohibition to work for repeal of state enforcement acts than it would be for Communists to violate the rights of private property while the Fifth Amendment which guarantees them is still in the Constitution, Colonel Robins said.

Mr. Ropp, in his concluding talk last night, answered the contention that prohibition was "put over" on the American people. For 150 years it was steadily developed, and was finally adopted by a more overwhelming majority than any other amendment. Prohibition was no more "put over" unjustly than were the Constitution itself and its other amendments, he concluded.

Anti-Saloon League Plans for Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Plans and general policies for the direction of the Anti-Saloon League of America during 1932-33 will be formulated at the biennial convention of the league, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel here, Jan. 15 to 19, 1932, according to announcement just made.

The attitude of the organization toward presidential candidates and party platforms will be determined. The national board of trustees, meeting at the same time, is expected to take a definite stand on various suggested referendum proposals at that time.

A special feature of the convention will be the prohibition anniversary celebration on the evening of Jan. 16, at which Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national and world president of the W. C. T. U., will speak. Another will be a young people's rally in honor of youth delegates coming to Washington as prize winners in prohibition essay and oratory contests being conducted by the Anti-Saloon League in many of the states. Sergt. Alvin C. York, World War hero, will address the young people.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of Chicago, and Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, have accepted invitations to speak at the convention banquet. Among the other speakers during the five days of meetings, all of which are open to the public, will be government officials, noted dry leaders, and other men and women of national distinction in economic, educational and religious fields.

Approximately 3000 representatives of temperance organizations and religious bodies make up the membership of the league's national and state boards. State superintendents and other league officials and workers from all parts of the United States will attend the convention.

China's Boycott Plan Held Virtually War

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of the nations, the other the more subtle task of influencing public opinion in hostile or neutral countries. In the former, Japan is skilled and unimpeachably correct. In the latter it has failed so far as this controversy is concerned, and has grave reason for apprehension of the future.

I am writing far from countries which it should have been the study of Japan to conciliate, but newspaper reports and the attitude of Nationals attending the conference leaves no doubt of the failure of the Japanese to win public opinion. It may be that resentment of the Foreign Office over the coup of the militarists has affected its efficiency, for it is daily becoming apparent that the whole Manchurian adventure was conducted by the army without the knowledge of the Foreign Office.

So far the Sino-Japanese quarrel has not been referred to in the deliberations of the Institute. Rumors that it will be shelved are, however, not supported. It has been the plan of the program committee to hold this controversial subject back until the delegates have built up contacts and friendships in the hope that the matter might thus be treated without acrimony. Probably by Thursday the subject in one of its aspects will appear upon the agenda. Every issue will be violently controverted as both nations are represented by skilled debaters who are fired by earnest convictions.

The conference yesterday discussed the question of emigration as a relief for economic conditions in overpopulated countries. The general opinion was that it was a futile remedy. A picturesque illustration is the fact that increase in the Japanese population exceeded 900,000 annually. No portion of the earth could receive so large a body of immigrants nor are there ships enough afloat to carry them. It was pointed out that there is today practical check on immigration by receiving countries and recognition by overpopulated countries that immigration would do little to correct their condition.

Oregon Teachers Support Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Jackson County school teachers have gone on record as indorsing and supporting the prohibition amendment and the present organized effort to establish and maintain peace among the nations.

At the teachers' institute held in Medford recently a resolution which reads in part as follows, was adopted:

"Resolved: That we as public school teachers . . . are heartily in sympathy with the organized effort now being made in support of international peace.

"Resolved, That we agree most heartily with the expression of the department of superintendents of the National Education Association, given at its late meeting, 'That the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the most effective means yet devised to curtail the distribution and use of alcoholic liquors,' and we call upon teachers of the public schools to cultivate by their personal attitude and their direct teachings a respect for this law, as well as for all others of our country."

CONGREGATIONALISTS HEAR GOVERNOR ELY

Hard work, religious fidelity and provision for the future are the ideals that have made this country great, Gov. Joseph B. Ely said last night in addressing members of the Boston Congregational Club at their monthly meeting at the City Club. The future of the United States lies not in the manipulation of capital, not in the stock market, but in the willingness of the people to concentrate on these ideals, the Governor said.

"As we proceed toward the brightness of better times," Governor Ely continued, "we must see how useless it is to create an industrial structure that does not provide for hard times." The Governor was the only speaker and devoted most of his discussion to the economies practiced at the State House during the nine months of his administration.

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED BY AIR LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Air passenger rates between 22 cities on the routes of the Eastern Air Transport on the Atlantic seaboard have been reduced 14 per cent for one-way flights and 25 per cent for round trips, effective Sunday.

Mr. Thomas B. Doe, president of the company, said the reductions were made possible by the volume of passenger and air mail traffic carried. Passenger traffic has increased 300 per cent since the beginning of the year, he said, and the amount of air mail flown during 1931 over the company's lines is nearly 250,000 pounds ahead of figures for the same period a year ago.

MARITIME GROUP ELECTS

Mr. George D. Ogden, vice-president for New England of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. J. Harry Philbin of Baltimore, and the Bush Service Corporation of New York and Boston, have been elected to membership in the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

MEDINA PICKING RASPBERRIES

MEDINA, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—A second crop of strawberries and red raspberries is being gathered here, in perfect Indian summer weather. Indians on two reservations close to this city say the new crop means an open winter.

SPEAKERS SCAN DEVELOPMENTS IN PAN AMERICA

Hopeful View Taken at MacMurray Institute on Revolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27—The third annual Institute on Pan-American Relations at MacMurray College, provided for by the Chester D. Pugsley Foundation, yesterday, considered the effects of the development of an intense nationalism in the Americas.

Prof. Andrew N. Cleven of the University of Pittsburgh, just returned from extended travels in Hispanic America, found white domination in Hispanic America is on the defensive, while a new racial amalgamation of Negro, Indian, white and, in some cases, Oriental, strains have blended to form a new Hispanic American.

Mr. Joseph L. Jones, foreign editor of the United Press, took a hopeful view of the results of Latin-American revolutions. He found that they were not a proof of political incapacity, but are a sign of vigorous national sentiment, determined to prevent abuses of Government.

Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago reviewed the mechanisms for peace available at the present time, namely the Briand-Kellogg pact, the League of Nations, the Pan-American Union, and the Washington conference treaties of 1922. He found, however, that because of varying membership and problems of jurisdiction there was a need of coordination of their activities for efficiency in settling international disputes.

Miss Agnes M. MacPhail pointed out the factors in Canadian-United States friendship and American economic penetration into Canada. The United States and Canada have similar economic enterprises but Miss MacPhail presented Canadian opposition to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill when Canada was the United States' best customer.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Chicago emphasized anew the importance of reciprocal interests among the peoples of the Americas. Mr. Pugsley, donor of the institute, announced that the fourth annual session would be held here in the fall of 1932.

Japan Sends New Ultimatum to China

(Continued from Page 1)

the League of Nations proposed certain amendments to the resolution then before the Council with regard to questions of (1) withdrawal of Japanese troops to the railway zone and (2) direct negotiations between China and Japan. However, these suggested amendments as well as the resolution itself fell through, having failed to obtain unanimous approval of the Council.

2. As has been repeatedly emphasized by the Japanese Government, the whole Manchurian affair was occasioned solely by a violent and provocative attack launched by the Chinese army on the railway zone. Certain small contingents of Japanese soldiers still remaining at a few points outside that zone are insistently demanded by the danger to which a large population of Japanese in that region are exposed. The presence of such a limited number of troops is quite incapable of being represented as a means of dictation to China of Japan's terms for the settlement of the present difficulties.

Nothing is farther from the thoughts of Japan than to bring armed pressure to bear upon China in the course of these negotiations.

Insists on Full Rights

3. The Japanese Government has on various occasions given expression to its firm determination to suffer no abridgement or diminution of the rights and interests of Japan which are vital to her national existence and which are woven into the complex fabric of her political and economic relations with China.

Unfortunately, the so-called "recovery of rights" movements in China have recently attained extravagant developments while feelings antagonistic to Japan have been openly encouraged in textbooks used at various schools in China and have become deeply seated in the Chinese mind. In defiance of treaties and regardless of all history, vigorous agitation has been carried on in China with the object of undermining rights and interests of Japan, even the most vital.

As things stand at present, the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops to the South Manchuria Railway zone under the mere assurance of the Chinese Government would create an intolerable situation exposing Japanese subjects to the gravest danger. The risk of such danger is clearly evidenced by past experience and by conditions which actually obtain in China.

4. The Japanese Government is persuaded that in the present situation the safety of Japanese subjects in Manchuria can hardly be insured without provision being made to remove national antipathies and suspicions existing in the mutual relations of the two powers.

Ready for Negotiations

With this end in view, the Government has already expressed in the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Oct. 9 to the Chinese Minister at Tokyo its readiness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government on certain basic principles that should regulate normal interrelationships between the two countries. That note was communicated at the same time to the Council of the League.

Convinced that this method of procedure is alone calculated to open out a way to save the situation, the Japanese Government has consistently held to its proposals in that sense throughout the recent discussions at the Council of the League.

The basic principles which the Government has in mind relate to:

1. Mutual repudiation of aggressive policy and conduct.

2. Respect for China's territorial integrity.

3. Complete suppression of all organized movements interfering with freedom of trade and stirring up international hatred.

4. Effective protection throughout Manchuria of all peaceful pursuits undertaken by Japanese subjects.

5. Respect for treaty rights of Japan in Manchuria.

Appeals to World Opinion

The Japanese Government believes that all these points, being in entire accord with the aims and aspirations of the League of Nations and embodying the natural basis upon which peace in the Far East must depend, will commend themselves to the approval of public opinion of the world.

The refusal by the Japanese representative to lay these points on the table of the Council was due to the consideration that they should in their nature properly form the subject of negotiations between the parties directly involved.

5. With the future welfare of both nations in mind, the Japanese Government feels that the urgent need at the present moment is to arrive at a solution of the problem by cooperation of the two countries and thus seek a path of common happiness and prosperity.

Its willingness remains unaltered and unabated to open negotiations with the Chinese Government on the subject of the basic principles above formulated related to normal relations between Japan and China and on the subject of the withdrawal of Japanese troops to the South Manchurian Railway zone.

Value of Boston Imports Compiled

Weekly statistics showing the valuation of imports for immedite consumption, plus withdrawal from bonded warehouses, are to be compiled regularly, for the first time, by Boston customs officials, at request of business interests, as a barometer of business conditions. The first figures of this kind to be prepared cover the week ending Oct. 24, and show $2,127,570 worth of foreign merchandise entered at the port of Boston.

Merchants and business men appealed to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, to have such data compiled, as being a truer indication of trade fluctuations than the figures showing value of imports alone, because the latter figure includes merchandise entered for warehouse. This means that such goods may not go into consumption, as they can be withdrawn and transported to another customs district in the United States, reexported, or remain in warehouses three years, the full time allowed under the law.

Much of the merchandise brought here consists of raw material for manufacture or processing in this country, including crude rubber, wood pulp, textiles, wool, cotton, hides, skins, sugar, etc. Of the total merchandise brought to Boston durinding the week ending Oct. 24, $105,045 worth was entered for warehouse.

Boston Students To Aid Unemployed

As a part of the nation-wide movement to relieve unemployment, 400 Boston University students were asked today by Prof. Warren T. Powell, director of student counseling and religious activities, to do volunteer part-time service in the settlement houses and other welfare agencies of Boston and vicinity. Student workers will be recruited from the university to aid in dozens of projects which the settlement houses have planned for the unemployed.

Particular stress is being placed on unemployed young people who need guidance of character forming agencies more in periods of unemployment than at other times, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university. A number of students will be put to work with young boys who have been found to be walking the streets in increasing numbers. Forty-eight students will be used in Boy Scout work alone.

"This volunteer settlement work will be an education in itself," Professor Powell said, "and almost any student can be placed in some type of work that he will enjoy doing. At the same time, he will be helping the settlement house workers of Boston and doing his part in a great nation-wide work."

LITTLE HELP NEEDED FOR FARM WORKERS

CONCORD, N. H., Oct 27 (AP)—Comparatively little unemployment relief will be required this winter by farm employees, Mr. Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture, who has made a survey at the request of Gov. John G. Winant, reported today. Of the State's 192,000 workers, 22,000 are normally employed in agriculture.

The state committee on unemployment, which announced the results of Mr. Felker's study, said it was found agricultural wages have been cut to between $2 and $3 a day with board and that there have been instances where wages were cut to $2 without board. There has been some reduction in the number of agricultural workers employed, it was reported.

WEEK-END CRUISES POPULAR

Popularity of week-end cruises conducted during the last several months by the Cunard Line is indicated by figures showing 11,706 passengers carried on the 17 cruises made. Mr. H. P. Borer, general passenger agent for the Cunard Line in the United States, who has been in Boston for a few days, says that each cruise averaged 700 passengers, while three of the steamers carried 1100 passengers each on three cruises.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

[illegible] p. m.—Studio hostess.
[illegible] Stocks; soloist; announcement.
[illegible] Popular vocal program.
[illegible] NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
[illegible] Horse show talk, Joe Tevel.
[illegible] Austin King, tenor.
[illegible] Captain Bailey's Crew."
[illegible] "The Old Painter."
[illegible] News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys, sketch.
7:00 Tower Program; popular trio.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 Brusiloff's Recording Orchestra; the Twins.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Formal Commissioning of U. S. S. dirigible "Akron"; speakers; Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; Armchair Quartet; Erno Rapee's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Kay Kris and "Benny."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "Robin Hood."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Healy.
5:55 Success Interview: Karl Bickel.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Revue.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Katherine Mayo, author, guest speaker; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Hortense Drummond, contralto; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Harry Poisey.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 The Outdoor Club.
5:30 Musical Mirror: Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Greyhound Gus.
6:00 Varieties: tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, "blues" singer; orchestra.
6:25 Political talk.
7:00 Political talk.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:05 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Kate Smith, guest soloist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 CBS, "On the Bottom," sketch.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Associated Jewish Philanthropies Program: speakers; soloists; ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Frank Knight, CBS announcer.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, National Security League; talk, Eve Garrette Grady.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Crosby Ensemble.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Mae Wells, contralto.
10:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro male quartet.
10:15 CBS, Rountowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Musical program.
6:00 "Evening Musicale."
6:15 Marston's program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Frankie Smith and his orchestra.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:20 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Federation of Churches.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Copley Residence Players.
2:30 p. m.—Karl Krist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12:00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—"Our Building Laws," Edward W. Roemer.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—"New Objectives and Outcomes in Home Economics Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 p. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, League of Nations Association luncheon program.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
2:30 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:30 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

PARSONS GUEST AT DINNER

Purposes and activities of the Unitarian Laymen's League were described last night by Mr. Herbert C. Parsons at a reception and testimonial dinner in honor of his selection as new president of the League. The dinner, which was held at Arlington Street Church, was given by men of that parish and was attended by 100 Unitarian laymen of Greater Boston. Mr. W. Roger Greeley of Lexington, honorary vice-president of the League, was toastmaster. Other speakers were Mr. Malcolm Rees of Jamaica Plain and Mr. William C. Crawford, director of the Boston Trades School.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

A DISTRICT MANAGER will be appointed in each city to organize and sell a ladies' stocking of high quality; stocking is full fashioned, all silk, and priced to show substantial saving to purchaser; exclusive territory, commission; state in application age, qualifications, church affiliation. WESTCHESTER HOSIERY COMPANY, Rye, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 128 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House in the Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, Md. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—or if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

START IN BUSINESS—No investment; first quality pure silk hosiery at wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed; write for particulars. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL and hydraulic engineer, member A. I. E. E. and A. S. M. E., successful experience United States and abroad construction and management public utilities, seeks permanent connection; highest references. Box 291, Jefferson City, Missouri.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT — Railway, financial, public utility, economic research; broad experience with the railways in engineering, cost, statistical, commerce commission work; legislative publicity; extensive knowledge through experience and travel of all parts of United States; tact, initiative; age 41; married; excellent references. Box R-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN EXECUTIVE with unusual experience desires secretarial or managerial position; capable supervision stenography, typing, filing, accounting work; any city. B-40, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 548 West 164th (near Broadway)—Elevator, electrolux, newly decorated, 4-5-6 rooms; very modest rentals.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, beautiful apartment, Frigidaire, open porch, all sunny; occupied by quiet American family; off Carlton St.; 10 minutes to Park St.; price greatly reduced; including heated garage, rent $135. Regent 3736.

Harvard Sq. Apts.

Elevators, refrigeration, Janitor service, etc. 1-2-3-4 rooms, $45 to $80 per month. Apply

R. C. GROVESTEIN

34-A BRATTLE ST. UNIversity 0462 — HARVARD SQ. OPEN EVENINGS

Large Airy Rooms

SPACIOUS CLOSETS
MURPHY BEDS
CRAFTEX WALLS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

AND ALL OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES COMBINE to make our one and two-room suites the finest apartments in Boston. AND—five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

Fenway Holding Co.

OFFICE: 119 Peterborough Street, Boston
Phone COMmonwealth 8325 or 7586

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., East 53d—Young man will share attractively furnished 3-room apartment with business man; home privileges, piano, radio. Phone preferably mornings, Eldorado 5-7058.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. CHARLES V. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 2-3[illegible].

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

NASH Roadster with Transitone radio, new tires, fog penetrating spotlight, $300. Can be seen at CIRCLE GARAGE, 16 Miner St., Boston. Comm. 2213.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable. IDA GORDON, 239 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 2-7133.

COUNTRY BOARD

WESTPORT, CONN., Hidden Door Guest House—Colonial farms, modern comforts, good food, restful surroundings, good roads; winter rates.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, French, reasonable prices, home or at customer's. Call after 6 p. m., Bogardus 4-6850, Apartment 1003, N. Y. C.

JANE P. WILLIAMS—Experienced designer of gowns, available for home dressmaking and other sewing; also shopping if desired. Univ. 4133-M evenings (Cambridge, Mass.).

SEE NEXT PAGE

BUSINESS IS TOLD IT MUST REORGANIZE

Business must formulate and effectuate a new program or it will never again have an opportunity to show what it can do in national stress, Prof. Howard T. Lewis, faculty member of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, said last night. Addressing the meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Public Accountants at the Hotel Statler, Professor Lewis said he had no program to offer, but he wished to stimulate thought and consideration of the problem.

Mr. Charles Rittenhouse, chairman of the Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants, spoke on the stages of preparation through which an accountant must pass in order to receive a certificate. Mr. Percival F. Brundage, president of the organization, presided and presented a gold medal to Miss Dorothy Willard for attaining highest honors in the examination of May, 1931.

ROBERT REIS & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Combined gross sales of Robert Reis & Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $1,[illegible], compared with $1,[illegible] in the like period in 1930.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four times. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 120 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-3363.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES G. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-8938

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3607

EMMA ANDERSON
Select Domestic Help
Scandinavian a Specialty
809 Lexington Avenue, Bet. 63d and 63d Street
New York City Regent 4-0852

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City. PENna. 6369.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

INDIAN AND FILIPINO COLLECTION
A collection of American Indian baskets, ceremonial robes, blankets and small articles from the Philippines; reasonably priced for quick disposal at LES ARTISANS, 165 Newbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AN experienced paper carton worker familiar with cylinder presses, making dies, some knowledge of printing, by a box maker 100 miles from Boston; send references. Box V-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AT ONCE—Resident governess-teacher for grade work, manual training and music in private school for "special" children; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $50. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Telephone Morristown 2773.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., 14 minutes from New York—Beautiful, completely furnished 8-room home; 3 bathrooms, enclosed sun porch; garage; plot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; winter fuel included; 7-minute walk from station; immediately available for 1 year at $250 a month. MR. GEORGE PLACE, 21 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Chelsea 3-1484.

FOR RENT UNTIL MAY 1ST—Beautiful modern winter home in Adirondacks on edge of large lake; caretaker; every convenience. C. H. PEDDRICK, Jr., 10 East 40th St., New York City. Caledonia 5-3840.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.

327305—TIRE, Goodyear, tube, rim, 21-6.00.
327405—TIRE, Goodyear, tube, rim, 33-6.00.
327505—GENERATOR, marked Northeastern.
327605—LAUNDRY, bundle of towels, soiled.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass. October 26, 1931.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and to be voted for in the City of Boston, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1931.

Peter F. Tague
Helen A. Macdonald
Charles T. Harding
Daniel H. Rose
} Board of Election Commissioners

FOR COUNCILLOR (2 Years)
Vote for One

WARD 1
WILLIAM H. BARKER....66 Bayswater Street
JOHN M. BOYLE........1145 Saratoga Street
ANTONIO DeSTEFANO......21 Gladstone Street
TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN..100 Bayswater Street

WARD 2
THOMAS H. GREEN........117 Baldwin Street
WILLIAM D. SWEENEY.....34 Sackville Street

WARD 3
JOHN I. FITZGERALD.........7 Allen Street

WARD 4
THOMAS J. KILLILEA....48 Bickerstaff Street
GEORGE W. ROBERTS....20 Hemenway Street
M. MARTIN GOULDEY....106 Saint Stephen Street

WARD 5
LAURENCE CURTIS, 2D....464 Beacon Street

WARD 6
CHARLES P. McGUIRE........18 Grimes Street
THOMAS A. SULLIVAN............201 C Street
GEORGE P. DONOVAN.....508 East Broadway
MICHAEL J. MAHONEY..270 West Third Street

WARD 7
LEO D. WALSH..............1 Plummer Place
MAURICE E. FOLEY..............226 L Street
JAMES H. BUNTON.............35 Edison Green
THOMAS M. CURLEY...874 Dorchester Avenue
WILLIAM G. LYNCH..................211 N Street

WARD 8
JOHN E. LYNCH.........11 West Cottage Street
FRANCIS D. DAILEY..........33 Malden Street
JOHN F. DOWD..............22 Greenville Street
ANTHONY A. McNULTY.........285 Dudley Street

WARD 9
RICHARD D. GLEASON.....66 Highland Street
AUBREY G. GIBSON..........18 Sussex Street
TIMOTHY J. COSTELLO..........3 Dallas Place
JOHN J. CRAVEN...............8 Sumner Place
JOSEPH F. HARTIGAN.......12 Lamont Street
ARTHUR C. PARKER....762 Shawmut Avenue

WARD 10
WALTER N. PAIGE.......23 Chestnut Avenue
WALTER J. FREELEY.......65 Hillside Street
JOHN J. DOHERTY....rear 185 Heath Street
GEORGE E. CURRAN..........75 Parkton Road
GEORGE L. McCAFFERTY........26 Armstrong Street
LEO F. POWER..................12 Eldora Street

WARD 11
EDWARD L. ENGLERT.........18 Iffley Road
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN........17 Chilcott Place
JOSEPH P. DONNELLY........3532 Washington Street
WILLIAM A. MOTLEY......127 Williams Street
ROBERT W. FISKE...............16 Elmore Street
WILLIAM P. KELLEHER.........1 Fenner Street

WARD 12
HERMAN L. BUSH..........132 Seaver Street
JAMES T. BURKE...........45 Rockland Street
JOHN J. McCARTHY...........45 Waverly Street
DAVID M. BRACKMAN...89 Waumbeck Street

WARD 13
JOHN J. DONAHUE.........85 Magnolia Street
FRANK B. SULLIVAN..15 Robin Hood Street
JEREMIAH J. O'CONNOR..106 Alexander Street
PETER J. FITZGERALD...34 Sagamore Street
JOSEPH McGRATH.........9 Castle Rock Street

WARD 14
CHARLES KAPLAN..............3 Powellton Road
ISAIAH DOPKEEN............152 Talbot Avenue
ABRAHAM N. SIMONS..........6 Lorne Street
ISRAEL RUBY....................60 Supple Road
WALTER P. GALVIN.........15A Norwell Street
FREDERICK RALPH McSWEENEY........9 Bullard Street
MAURICE M. GOLDMAN..116 Hazelton Street

WARD 15
FRANCIS E. KELLY............24 Topliff Street
RICHARD J. GARVEY.......70 Auckland Street
ELEANOR C. L'ECUYER.......28 Winter Street

WARD 16
JOHN F. HANLY JR..............4 King Street
GEORGE P. CARNEY.............84 King Street
JAMES E. SULLIVAN...........15 Samoset Street
ALFRED G. MORRIS.........14 Parker Terrace
ALBERT L. FISH...............12 Rowena Street
GEORGE A. SYMES.........5 Wrentham Park

WARD 17
ROBERT GARDINER WILSON JR.........57 Codman Hill Avenue
THOMAS BURKE...................23 Idaho Street

WARD 18
S. THOMAS FALCONE....207 Kittredge Street
STEPHEN J. CONNOLLY.....19 Pinedale Road
JAMES F. BUTLER.....100 West Milton Street
JAMES A. WATSON..603 Metropolitan Avenue
PETER J. MURPHY...............48 Wood Avenue
CLEMENT A. NORTON...........8 Austin Street

WARD 19
PETER A. MURRAY.........7 Saint John Street
JOHN F. MONTGOMERY....3 Bardwell Street
CHARLES D. McLAUGHLIN........47 Paul Gore Street
WILLIAM G. MARPLE....40 Rawthorne Street
EDMUND W. GIBLIN........24 Cedarwood Road

WARD 20
CLAYTON L. HAVEY..........140 Church Street
GEORGE S. HADDAD...........18 Cowing Street
JOSEPH P. COX.................176 Temple Street

WARD 21
ROBERT B. FARLEY....83 Chestnut Hill Avenue
LOUIS LEVINE.....1330 Commonwealth Avenue
FORREST L. BERRY..........15 Mechanic Street
JAMES E. AGNEW...........92 Wallingford Road
JAMES HEIN.......1135 Commonwealth Avenue
JOSEPH A. DIMAMBRO....55 Monastery Road
FREDERICK ALLEN ROBINSON........1375 Commonwealth Avenue
ABE OPPENHEIM..1560 Commonwealth Avenue

WARD 22
EDWARD M. GALLAGHER........21 Oak Square Avenue
JOHN J. BOYLE, JR.........8 Lawrence Place

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE
(4 Years)
Vote for Three

MAURICE J. TOBIN..........107 Calumet Street
CHARLES E. MACKEY......530 East Broadway
HENRY A. SASSERNO......219 Bellevue Street
TIMOTHY J. MULCAHY...60 Telegraph Street
EDMUND BURKE..............500 Newbury Street
FREDERICK J. DEANE..33 Marlborough Street
JOHN F. MONAHAN...........21 Gaylord Street
HENRY J. SULLIVAN...601 East Third Street
EDWARD J. CURLEY.........23 Grampian Way
WILLIAM B. BURKE..1746 Dorchester Avenue
JOSEPH J. HURLEY.........336 Vermont Street
JOSEPH V. LYONS............688 Columbia Road

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 3 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Furnished office in practioner's suite; reasonable rent. Suite 805, 1 East 42nd St. Mur. 2-6653.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, for rent afternoons. 55 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering [illegible]

PAYING GUESTS

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—"The Sandpiper," a delightful home noted for good food; rates reasonable. 421 Vermont Ave. Tel. [illegible]

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Gibson Hall. Tel. 3654 —Home atmosphere, balanced meals, spacious rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HARDY.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 10

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere for rest, study, refreshment; inviting table; attractive rooms; in view of ocean. Tel. 7816.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Attractive room in private home; excellent table; ideal for elderly person. Aspinwall 6940.

NEW YORK CITY, 519 West 133rd — Newly decorated large, small rooms, $11 to $18 including excellent home-cooked meals; pleasant social surroundings; children taken.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE, $10-$30 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $3 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8783

BOSTON, 137 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable rooms for permanent or transients; near Christian Science church. Comm. 9151. MRS. E. PRENTICE.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 39 Vernon St.—Furnished rooms for those appreciating first-class comfortable home. Reg. 6076.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity for business woman; outside sunny room; near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2-2714-W.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Household near Pond offers furnished or unfurnished room; meals optional; Christian Scientist in business preferred. Jamaica 0732.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apt. 5—Very pleasant, well-furnished room; southern exposure, good air, light and heat, all conveniences; very reasonable. Edgecombe 4-9267.

N. Y. C., 412 Cathedral Parkway (West 110th) —Attractive outside rooms, $8-$12; housekeeping, Frigidaire, telephone, shower. MacVEAN, Apartment 73.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-0084.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; pleasant; convenient location; home atmosphere. Phone Evergreen 6243.

SALESMEN WANTED

SELL Christmas cards in box assortments; Gift Wrapping package; increase your earnings; liberal commissions selling nationally known Federal Art Personal Christmas Cards with name engraved or processed. FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO., Dept. M., 297 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE mechanical engineer desires position; experienced in automotive and production engineering. F. H. PAUL, Moorestown, N. J.

PRIVATE chauffeur employed in present position 7 years, compelled to make change; good references. Comm. 9085. Mr. WILLIAMS, Boston.

YOUNG MAN—Admitted to practice before District of Columbia Courts, desires association with reputable Washington attorneys, or a position of legal nature. F. W. DENNISTON, 4526 Ridge St., Chevy Chase, Md.

YOUNG married man desires to learn painting and decorating; some experience; willing to go anywhere. H. T. HUGHES, 9 So. Maple Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or household position, part time or 9 to 6, by middle-aged American woman. Write Box R-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED young lady desires position as companion; enjoys traveling; references. MISS WINIFRED BROSIUS, 129 Locust St., Jersey Shore, Pa.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 8 years' experience; conscientious. Write Box Z-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Lady desires position as companion-help; willing to assist generally. Write The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Representative, 465 Bay St., Toronto.

TAILORING

R. MANNIS
MAKER OF FINE CLOTHING
Ladies' and Men's Clothing Remodeled
322 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston
Hub. 9746

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAMATIC reader, teacher, director; special training in Bible reading, diction, standard English. WINOLA CLAIRE DUNN, 227 Sagamore St., Manchester, N. H. 1856-R.

VOCAL class lessons $1.00, private $5.00; enter contest for free scholarships; beginners, advanced. EDYTHE TRAUB, radio, concert artist, 145 W. 77th, N. Y. C. Susquehanna 7-5750, appointment.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Well-furnished house, 9 rooms, oil heat, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage, lawn, garden; owner going abroad for year or longer. Tel. Cen. New. 3420.

CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Liberty LIMITED
For the Women who know and want the best.
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

TASKER'S
IMPORTERS OF HATS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Made-to-measure clothes, $25 to $50
14 KING STREET WEST

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
17 James Street, North

RYAN'S PHARMACY
SODA FOUNTAIN
TOILETRIES MAGAZINES
STATIONERY CANDIES
533 Main St. E. Phone B.1722
Near Christian Science church

LONDON

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone MET. 2799-W / or MET. 2799-J

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)



Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
If you are thinking of redecorating for Fall,
Consult our Interior Decorating Department for any assistance you might need.
FOURTH FLOOR

"As close to you as your Telephone"
We are featuring Prompt, Courteous Delivery to all parts of London.
Let us show you the New Motion Pictures, CINE-KODAKS and PROJECTORS
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
FOUR STORES
216, Dundas St. 616, Dundas St.
580, Hamilton Rd. St. Joseph's Hospital

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat Work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
Prompt Vulcanizing
MONARCH BATTERIES
REAL Service
354 Wellington Street Met. 3334

Cohoon & Patterson
ONE OF THE
Superior Chain Stores
QUALITY SERVICE
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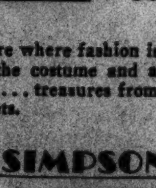
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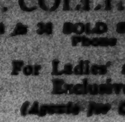
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Tiger Beetle
(Cicindela campestris)

Where: Tiger beetles of various kinds are found throughout the temperate and tropical parts of the world, but this particular species and genus is limited to the northeastern parts of the western hemisphere. South American species exceed all others in activity and speed on foot.

Distinguishing features: Two threadlike, 11-jointed antennae fastened to the front of the head above the base of the mandibles (pincerlike mouthparts); these beetles possess hair as well as bristles; the eyes are large and consequently prominent; the head is held vertically and is wider than the thorax; the legs are long and slender and the whole animal is adapted for speed and activity. This species is bright green in color and very conspicuous.

Following the elusive tiger beetle is great sport. Usually found in sandy places, its speed on foot is astounding. Creeping up softly behind one, we may come within a foot of the creature before it starts off on a serpentine course with lightninglike speed over the sand, skidding on the corners, and capable of turning suddenly back when closely pursued.

The larvae are wormlike creatures with extremely large heads and prominent jaws, living in vertical sand-burrows with the jaws projecting out in such a fashion as to render them serviceable in capturing aphids, mealybugs, scale insects, and other plant-feeders. Thus they help man in controlling his insect pests. A hump on the fifth abdominal segment is provided with forward-pointing spikes which root the larvae to the ground should the prey try to get away. The burrow is often a foot or more deep, the head entirely closing the entrance. Here the creature spends its larval and pupal stages.

Four species are known to occur in Britain, while in America the wood tiger beetle *(Cicindela sylvatica)*, of more somber hue, is found in close association with the green species. Other common species are found in a variety of habitats. In pine barrens we find black or green ones, each with three white dots on the back; in garden paths, dusty roads, and often in city streets we see a species dark above and greenish-blue beneath spotted with white; banks of ponds and rivers yield a bronzy-brown fellow, and along sunny woodland paths may be found a brown and purple one.

Review

1. Does hair grow on the tiger beetle?
2. How does the larva of this insect help man?
3. Is this beetle a sluggish traveler?

In Lighter Vein

The Age of the Berries

"Which do you like better—fresh blackberry pie or one made from elderberries?"

"Oh, the age of the berries never made much difference to me."

More Than Clean

Hubby: "Darling, this knife isn't very clean."

Wifey: "I can't understand that, dear. I've only just finished cutting the soap with it."

What's in a Name

"So your name's William Smith," said the teacher, to assure herself of the fact, "but your mother's name is Brown?"

"Yes, Miss Judson," said William. "You see, she married again and I didn't."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Publican (W. M.)—The publicans mentioned in the New Testament were the tax collectors, the word "publican" (Latin *publicanus*, "tax gatherer") being used to translate the Greek τελώνης (telones), "tax-farmer, revenue collector." In Luke 19:2, where Zacchaeus is mentioned as "chief among the publicans," the Greek original is ἀρχιτελώνης (architelones), being the word given above with the prefix ἀρχή (arche), "chief."

It was a common procedure for a publican to lease the customs of a particular district for a certain annual sum, his profit being what the revenues could produce above that amount. In many places these collectors gathered themselves under a chief into companies (*societates publicanorum*), each member assuming a certain share of the collecting and profits.

The system obviously was subject to abuses, especially in ill-governed or neglected provinces, and publicans who became rich became so usually by extortion. And for a Jew to collect taxes to support foreign domination was regarded as peculiarly mean! Publicans and sinners, therefore, were commonly classified together.

Zacchaeus, of course, was mending his ways when the Way-shower met him, for he was restoring fourfold any gains "by false accusation."

Zacchaeus—*Za-ke'-us*, with *a* as in hat, *e* as in key, *u* as in circus.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

THE road to happiness winds among the needs of our fellow-men.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



True Salesmanship

Detroit

THE following incident brought so much sunshine into the last hours of a gray day that the writer passes it on with the hope that it may do as much for someone else.

Two insurance agents representing the same office were rather close competitors in the amount of sales made. One young man on a certain day attended to all details but the final settling necessary in writing up a very large policy which would have brought him an unusually large commission. Through no fault of his own the agent was delayed. The customer, becoming impatient, called the office and the rival agent was sent. The deal, accordingly, was closed.

It was only a matter of minutes until the first agent, quite ignorant of what had happened, called on his customer with the intention of finishing the deal. On being told that "the policy had already been written up," as the man was tired of waiting, the reply was: "Oh, that is quite all right. The main thing is for your needs to be met. My work is to serve, and I know that as long as the universal need is being met my individual needs are being cared for."

The policy holder was so much impressed by the unusual answer that he said: "Anyone who holds such views as yours is worthy of reward. I expected you to be very angry when you learned what I had done. Instead you speak of universal good. I have a piece of property which I find I have neglected to insure. Now sit down and write it up!"

The amount of this policy was many times as large as the first one; but the thing which was most important to this agent and his manager was the fact that another had caught a glimpse of true business.

The Children's Corner

Augustus and Caruso-Joe
(Founded on Fact)

IF ANYONE had told Augustus he would be so friendly with Caruso-Joe that they would share the same drinking glass and nibble the same lettuce leaf, he would scarcely have believed it. But it was nevertheless true.

Augustus was a small pet tortoise who lived in a delightful garden behind the "Poplars," a big white house in the country. He knew his little mistress, Gladys-Yvonne, so well that when he heard her calling he would walk up the path as fast as his fat little legs could carry him, to take a crisp lettuce leaf from her hand. And then one day Caruso-Joe came to live at the "Poplars." He was a canary and his beautiful songs had earned for him his name.

It all happened like this.

As soon as Caruso-Joe had become used to his new surroundings, Gladys-Yvonne felt she must introduce him to Augustus, so she lifted his cage down onto the floor, and going to the door that led into the garden called to the tortoise.

"You are going to meet a charming singer, dear Augustus," she said, picking him up and tickling the top of his nose. But when she set him down by the cage, he began to walk away, and she had to call him back and tell him to keep still. But Augustus had interests in other directions that morning.

Then Gladys-Yvonne had an idea. Very softly she opened the cage door and slipped Augustus inside without Caruso-Joe noticing. For a moment the little tortoise remained in hiding, but hearing the sweet voice of the bird he poked out his nose and then his head, when, noticing a lettuce leaf tucked through the bars, of course he began to nibble it.

Caruso-Joe was very much surprised when he caught sight of the stranger. He hopped down to a lower perch in order to get a better view of him. It seemed that the creature, whoever it was, had a large mouth, and what was more, the mouth was hastily eating up his lettuce! This needed investigating.

"Pardon me," began Caruso-Joe, "but who are you?"

"I am Augustus Tortoise. And who are you?"

"I am Caruso-Joe Canary, and this is my home. How did you get in?"

"I think Gladys-Yvonne must have put me here. Perhaps you were asleep at the time."

"More likely I was singing high up in my swing. Anyhow, you are welcome to my lettuce if you want it."

"I beg your pardon—I thought it was MY lettuce," said Augustus apologetically.

"Then let it be OUR lettuce, please," said Caruso-Joe, beginning to nibble it too. "There is some fresh water to drink if you wish, Mr. Augustus."

"Thank you."

"Then perhaps you would like to come up for a swing?"

"Thank you so much, but I do not care for it—I only eat lettuce and things like that."

"A swing is a game, not a food, dear Mr. Augustus," Caruso-Joe explained.

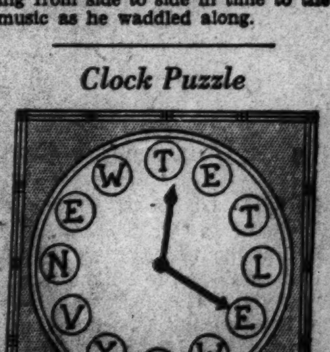
But Augustus assured him he was content to remain down below.

And from that day onward, Gladys-Yvonne would put the little tortoise in the cage with Caruso-Joe as a special treat in the afternoons. And later on the bird was given the freedom of the room to fly about in before he was put to bed in his cage at night. Frequently he would perch on the solid back of Augustus, singing with all his might, while the tortoise walked round the table, his small head bowing from side to side in time to the music as he waddled along.

The Adventures of Waddles



Clock Puzzle



Letters have been substituted for the figures on this clock dial. Start at the letter "T" at the top, and count a certain number around the clock, moving clockwise. Mark down the letter and continue to count around the dial. If you have picked the right count number, the letters will then spell the obvious answer to the puzzle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Season Puzzle: Indian Summer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Washington Results

THE results of the Hoover-Laval conversations cannot be read in newspaper headlines; they will have to be perused in world events of the next few months. Excessive disappointment is premature. The joint statement of the conferees is almost meaningless, but more definite understandings are believed to lie behind the cautious words. And beyond understandings is understanding. The mutual knowledge of each nation's position, set forth frankly in friendly face-to-face talk, is useful if it does no more than clear the atmosphere.

Apparently the most definite thing to come out of the conference is agreement that the Young plan procedure will be followed in any action designed to supplement the one-year moratorium. Certain sections of French opinion are hailing this as a great "triumph" for Premier Laval. That is a mistaken attitude. Any atmosphere of bargaining was manifestly absent from the Washington conversations. Triumph or defeat are words which do not apply. But it is easy to understand how French opinion may be elated over assurances that there will be no more sudden announcements of debt holidays.

When President Hoover astonished the world with his moratorium proposal last June, nowhere was astonishment greater than at the Quai d'Orsay. Indeed, France was more than astonished, she was upset. She was confronted by a *fait accompli* which disturbed her perhaps more by its manner than by its matter. She was reluctant to forgo reparations; she was startled by the indications that Germany, Britain and America had negotiated the moratorium without consulting her.

France does not wish to be so isolated again. She does not want British and American collaboration with Germany to become a habit. That probably was one reason for M. Laval's visit. And undoubtedly any assurance that the United States will wait for Europe to make the next move on reparations is welcome. But in a sense this understanding is a minor thing. What America will do about debts will largely determine what is done about reparations, regardless of procedure. And the possibility of British-German-American coöperation remains.

This possibility should restrain the extremist section of French nationalists who would have France assume a military and financial dictatorship in Europe. Premier Laval's visits to Berlin and Washington indicate that he desires no such rôle for his country, but recognizes the necessity for coöperation of the powers.

Undoubtedly some increase in economic cooperation will follow the Washington conversations. Already France has moved to stop the drawing of gold from New York. And it is clearly to the advantage of both nations to collaborate closely in maintaining the gold standard. But the larger economic problems are conditioned by politics, and it is to be hoped that events will prove this conference was not so devoid of political understandings as it has been made to appear.

It is almost inconceivable that American willingness to reopen the debt question could have been pledged without some assurances from France of willingness to disarm. Debts and disarmament have been so closely linked by American opinion and by the words of President Hoover himself that Premier Laval could hardly separate them.

And the question of a consultative pact? It is reported that a quick American negative was given to the French proposal for such a treaty. If the attempt was made to bind the United States to guarantee the security of France (or of the Treaty of Versailles), Mr. Hoover's refusal will be indorsed by most Americans. But if merely an obligation to consult was involved, it must seem that one of the most promising avenues to disarmament and a better organizing of peace has been temporarily blocked. It is to be hoped that some real steps were taken toward political understandings. For the economic rehabilitation which Premier and President emphasize waits in large measure upon political habilitation.

Gourmet or Gourmand?

THE present economic situation does not affect all trades alike. The prosperity of the book industry is actually increasing. In these days no one likes to waste money, and, it was claimed recently at the annual conference of the Library Association at Cheltenham, England, that books are the cheapest source of education and amusement. At any rate, people nowadays are reading more than ever before.

One is glad to hear this, for, from another point of view, the great book period might have been expected to be passing away. The great centuries of reading were ushered in by an invention—the printing press, which caused the published book to supersede the spoken lecture as the principal means of imparting knowledge and giving entertainment. One might have feared that similarly they might be ushered out by another invention, or rather two inventions—the radio and the cinema, which afford alternative methods of communicating ideas. But apparently this is not so, and authors are not being thrown out of a job by Sir John Reith or Maurice Chevalier.

This is all very satisfactory, for it is a good thing that people should read. But not, perhaps, that they should read too much. In these matters it is better to have a delicate taste than a large appetite. Bacon was right in saying that too much reading makes an overfull man. Books should be a stimulus to, and not a substitute for, thinking.

It is astonishing with how small an extent of knowledge of books, provided that knowledge be intensive, a man may be culturally rich. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has hazarded the opinion that one who has thoroughly assimilated the ninth book of "Paradise Lost" might dispense with almost all other printed matter. Hazlitt and Keats felt that Shakespeare was a sufficiency to supply all needs. An exaggeration, no doubt, but in the matter of reading, at least, a gourmet is preferable to a gourmand.

Copper and the Public

COPPER producers from all parts of the world have assembled in New York to decide whether concerted measures are necessary to revive their industry. With the red metal selling at 7 cents a pound, a record low level, there is almost unanimity of opinion that an uneconomic position has been reached. None of the producers, not even the low-cost Belgian producers in the Congo, is said to be making profits.

In times of free and unfettered price competition, such a situation would be rectified by allowing things to take their course. As prices fell, those who could not earn their costs would naturally close down, until the market found that it was undersupplied. Prices, which are the terms on which consumers will buy, would then be bid up, and the high-cost producers would gradually find that they could return to business again.

World organization has enabled producers to short-circuit this process by a system of voluntary curtailment of output before being forced to close down. The method obviously has its dangers from the standpoint of the consumer. For, by such a suspension of competition, it hands over control of prices to the producers. There is a vast difference between the views of these two classes of the community on the question of what is a just price.

Copper itself has already been a witness to the danger of leaving prices to the discretion of the producers. Agreements or understandings have hitherto bound the industry in such a way as to confer price control. In 1928 the price of 24 cents certainly did not seem just to the consumers; nor, in view of the prevailing circumstances, did the 18-cent level which the industry was able to retain until the middle of 1930.

In the end, however, the turn of the consumer generally comes around. It has done so at present in respect of copper. Seldom can a producers' pool succeed in controlling all sources of supply. The present copper conference, for example, represents three-quarters of the industry. Almost impossible is the task of controlling potential as well as actual supplies. A high price such as was obtained for copper up to 1930 developed resources that could not have been developed on a lower price basis. For instance, it stimulated the development of the vast mines of Northern Rhodesia. A steady price could not withstand influences such as these, which have operated hitherto outside of pools.

Perhaps the lesson has been borne in on the industry—the lesson, that is, that it is in accord neither with public policy nor with self-interest to keep prices at an artificially high level. This was constantly impressed upon the copper magnates by Mr. Dwight Morrow when he was a power in the copper industry. In all probability it will be better remembered by the copper magnates after they have put the industry back on its feet.

A Challenge to Moviedom

THE "movies" as a subject of heated and critical disoussion are always with us. And this is well; for although reform is slow, it is inevitable. The time will come when the world will have motion picture entertainments which, in content as well as technique, will be worthy of the great Edison to whose inventive genius they technically owe so much, and the critics are doing their best to hasten that much-to-be-desired day.

At present, however, these critics must remember that it is practical arguments in favor of reform which weigh most heavily with the motion picture industry. Those arguments need to be spoken in terms of dollars and cents and box-office receipts. Then, and not till then, are they easily understood.

But it is in just such practical methods that the idealist and critic seem too often ineffective. And subtly and to his discomfort it is here that moviedom metaphorically rubs its hands and stepping forward explains blandly:

"But you see, sirs, how it is. When we do put on a picture, clean, wholesome, interesting, idealistic—just the sort of picture you critics are continually asserting is what we should exhibit—what happens? Why, it is so poorly patronized that it does not pay. So, after all, it seems that we were right in feeling that we knew what the public wanted. Here is our proof."

To which the critic, if he has his wits about him, may counter: "You have proved nothing of the sort. First, it may be argued that quite a few pictures of the type you refer to have enjoyed great popularity. But because your pictures are as a rule so mawkishly sentimental, untrue to life and generally unwholesome, a section of the population has largely ceased attending them. How, then, do you expect it to know when the local theater suddenly decides to exhibit one of the occasional fine films with which you favor us? And how are we to gather from the lurid, exaggerated and frequently misleading titles in which you delight what a picture is really about and whether we should enjoy it? The task is too difficult and we relinquish it. We do not patronize the 'movies' unless a more adventurous or foolhardy friend, steeling his susceptibilities against probable shock, ventures in before and comes back with an encouraging report."

Here, then, is a seeming impasse. What will moviedom do about it? It could do one thing. It could turn this cloudy rebuff to find that it wears the silver lining of a direct challenge, which should appeal not only to the business but to the adventurous sense of the movie magnate. A whole section of the population neglected—in destitution as far as motion picture enjoyment is concerned! Should not this act as an incentive both to the pioneer spirit and the salesmanship of a great American industry? It undoubtedly should and eventually will.

Diversification Not a Cure-All

DIVERSIFICATION is often mentioned as one of the ways in which American farmers can help themselves. Strangely enough, some of the most ardent advocates of diversification for the farmer are business men who conduct their own operations on a highly specialized basis. Specialization is mainly responsible for the success of mass production manufacturing. It has invaded many other fields.

One of the heaviest items in the cost of producing farm crops is machinery. This machinery is specialized, and nearly every crop demands at least one special implement all its own. The income from a few acres of apples might seem attractive to the corn grower, but the cost of spraying and orchard cultivating machinery makes this a doubtful venture. Efficient potato growing requires so great an outlay for specialized machinery as to make this crop inadvisable as a side line.

Farming east of the Missouri River and north of the Mason and Dixon's line is for the most part well diversified. But these diversified farms often have difficulty in competing with those that are more highly specialized. Farmers in this section have been criticized for growing wheat, but the fact is that they grow wheat, not as a major crop, but as a part of a diversified agriculture. They have excellent reasons for continuing to grow wheat, but competition from the specialized wheat farms of the West, using types of specialized machinery that the diversified farm cannot afford, is making it difficult for them to do so.

As a matter of fact, American farmers are as resourceful as any people in the world. The ingenuity of pioneer ancestors, who subdued and civilized a continent, is their heritage. When you find the majority of farmers in any section following certain practices year after year, they usually have very good reasons for doing so. In many cases diversification will help, just as any kind of intelligent management helps. But the farm problem has not arisen from diversification or the lack of it. It has come upon the farmer from the larger field of national and international economic policies which are beyond the influence of the individual farmer. In great measure, the individual farmer did not create his own difficulties, nor can he cure them, any more than the individual worker is responsible for the unemployment problem.

The farm problem, like unemployment, is a phase of a great national problem the solution of which calls for coöperative endeavor on a national scale, even an international scale.

Ship of the City Streets

THE two-story bus is the American camel. Perhaps at times it has taken on a gait as demure and plodding as that of the ox. But elsewhere in heavy traffic it bounds and halts till it seems kin to the lurching "ship of the desert." Yet the mien it wears as it ambles past the traffic lights is solid and placid—deceptive. With an exterior as big and substantial as a house, its contents rattle around, as one often feels when part of them, like the pennies in Baby's bank.

These ships of the street have, in some cities, taken on a new interior since economy came to visit them. Originally they were manned fore and aft, their skipper did only the piloting, while the purser clung to the rear and hung out his arm like a hawser to hook in the passengers. Now the stern of many a bus is boarded up, and it is strictly a "one-man show," as the pilot collects the dimes and reluctantly divulges information about streets when pressed. His duties also include calling into an amplifier for the benefit of the second deck: "Low bridge ahead, please keep your seats," and throwing on an electric switch which conveys the same information to the unseen second layer above by brilliant letters of red light.

Making one's way up to this lofty perch has also become a new business. Instead of the direct stairway from the rear, the entrance is now from the front, and thence back through the long aisle. As the traveler plows backward through this cavern while the bus goes forward, it seems like the Mammoth Cave on wheels or the Cave of the Winds on rubber tires. Then up the stairs, like the pilot's rope ladder on the ship's side, and finally to a seat on the poop deck. By this time the sojourner almost feels he has earned back the dime he paid for passage. But let the modern horse of Troy pass the last traffic light, break out of its awkward trot and settle down into a gallop, and its ease bids bygones be bygones, and all is forgiven.

Editorial Notes

A tree-planting program to commemorate George Washington's bicentennial has been undertaken in Pennsylvania, which other states could well follow as an example of not only patriotism but prison reform. The prisoners of the new western state penitentiary recently dedicated 30,000 trees planted and cared for by them, while 54,000 more trees have been planted by inmates of the new eastern state penitentiary.

A Chicago department store has announced in advertisements that no smoking will be allowed in its restaurant. At least one chain of restaurants in the eastern United States has adhered to this rule for several years. Those who do not like smoke with their meals will be grateful that there are places where they can eat without this annoyance.

Hands across the sea would mean more if there were fewer arms.

Finding the West

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

From a radio address by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently completed a 20,000-mile tour of the United States.

SOMEONE asks, "Where do you find the West?" Now that's a poser. Where *does* one find the West? I'm sure that, although I have traveled pretty thoroughly up and down and across the continent during the past six months, I cannot now declare just where the West begins, nor where it ends. Let me hasten to add that the West has not been mislaid. It is still there. But just where its boundaries lie is harder to describe.

The West! You first approach it with anticipation, expecting to realize at once all your preconceived notions regarding it—and you are disappointed. The Rockies are just mountains, after all—rising up, rising up against a far horizon. The plains are monotonous stretches of rolling grass lands. The desert is, to your surprise, merely desert—a lot of sand, a lot of cacti. You had read about it. You knew how it would be. In fact, you are inclined to agree with that often-quoted description: "More cows without any milk; more rivers without any water; more sky without any clouds; more landscape without any scenery—than any other place under the sun!"

But wait. Little by little your eyes are opened. You get into the Rockies. A bit of their majesty and grandeur finds its way to your inner perceptions. You feel the sweep of untainted winds. You wander among the snows of a dozen winters. You learn to speak familiarly with glaciers and become acquainted with their slow, but relentless, dynamics. You open your eyes and sight, far off, a hoary old mountain goat browsing on a tiny strip of verdure high above an ancient glacier bed now filled with the limpid, green waters of melting snow. And you marvel at the poise, the aloofness, the serenity that marks his cool contentment as he moves about his aerielike perch.

* * *

You wander down through the clearly marked zones of vegetation—far up, the stunted juniper cedars; farther down, the Engleman spruce, the lodge-pole pine, the hemlocks and firs, and finally, descending, you come upon a perfect gem of a mountain park. No trace of human existence is there. But across the meadow floor the awkward shapes of several moose may be seen browsing about the borders of a beaver pond; a stately buck minces out from among the quaking aspens, sniffs the wind and darts away in long, graceful leaps. You wander a while through a veritable Eden of tall, waving grasses dotted profusely with an innumerable variety of wild mountain flowers. And then you turn back and begin the climb to the top of the pass. Did I say climb? I meant *climb*. In fact the word should be pronounced CLIMB! You climb until, in the high altitude, the wheeze of your breath reminds you of a locomotive tolling up a grade. You climb until you find yourself sitting down on the windfalls and being grateful that you have progressed twenty feet in the past twenty minutes. You climb until you feel that further effort would be useless. From henceforth, you decide, you will be "a little rock a-sittin' on a hill and doin' nothin' all day long but just a-sittin' still." And then you tardily recollect that you have been endowed with endurance. So you get up and climb some more. And—finally—you—come—out—above—the—timber—line!

Far off you see your automobile waiting on the pass. It looks like a peanut. But it looks fine; so you climb some more; and rest; and climb; and rest. And suddenly you forget that you have been climbing. You round a clump of juniper. A great bank of old snow streaks the gray of the rock with white. Near by is a lone pinnacle, sitting aloof from the main bulk of the mountain. On the pinnacle is an eagle—an eagle—poised for flight. You catch your breath—no you don't—you forget to breathe. Something in that sight sets all your perceptions a-tingle. The bird opens its wings and, without seeming effort, appears to gravitate toward the sun. The sweep of it! The freedom of it! The glory of it! grips you. You feel exalted, lifted up! And you say within yourself: "Ah, here surely is where the West begins!"

* * *

But the West is not done with you, for there are the prairies rolling away, rolling away. And so you follow. You follow until the monotony ceases to be monotonous. The vast breadth of land and sky that seems to stretch away and away to meet perhaps in infinity, begins to awe you. You behold purple lakes of haze filling the dry bowls between sagebrush covered buttes. Your eyes follow long hillocks which meet other long hillocks and thus joining and multiplying carry your gaze onward and onward until you feel you can look no longer. And when you have journeyed hours on end through this apparently boundless wilderness and have reached the conclusion that here, at last, you have come upon a region vast beyond the courage of man to conquer, you mount another billow and there, tucked away on the edge of another swell in the interminable grassland, you spy a tiny ranch house. How lonely, how ineffectual, how poignantly futile it looks!

A lean woman in a faded sunbonnet stands in the doorway looking away toward the East as though trying to pierce the horizon. A cowboy swings up over a rise and with a wave of his hat comes cantering down the gopher-burrowed hillside to join the woman in the doorway. Two human beings standing alone in that magnitude of space—daring to smile, daring to break the long silences that brood over the treeless distances. You cannot explain it. A lump comes into your throat. The courage of it! The downright fortitude of it! Daring to face the solitude! Daring to live out their careers under a lonely sun. Daring to erect in this wilderness a banner of perseverance! And again the West reaches in and plucks your heartstrings!

* * *

But the West has not finished with you, for there is the desert. Oh, the desert, surely! The glaring heat of colored sands rises up as though to mock and defy you. The sun pours down like white-hot lava and dares you to advance. Multicolored lizards whisk away like tiny streaks of earth-bound lightning before your footsteps. A diamond-back coils its sinuous length under the shadow of a salt bush and issues its gentlemanly warning. Scorpions rattle their dry shells. Brilliant humming birds dart into the hearts of scarlet cactus blooms. The whole landscape seems conspiring to assure you that you are treading in a realm of unreality, treading among dreams and fantasies. This is no place for a white man, you conclude, and prepare to turn back. But over yonder the long stalks of a clump of wolf's lanterns raise their brilliant blossoms and beckon you on. So you mount a sandy slope and come out upon an upthrust of rock burned amber with ages of sunlight. And standing there, looking off over the shimmering heat waves, you see a dark speck streak out over the shoulder of a distant slope, and after it another and another. It is a band of wild horses, led by a superb cream-colored stallion, braving the sunlight and the sand and the wide arid wastes for a taste of the salt bush. The leader pauses at the crest of the hill, and the band draws up behind him. For a moment they stand silhouetted against the painted horizon. Then, in an instant, they are off and away! And watching their graceful, untrammeled flight you find yourself aglow with enthusiasm. The poetry of motion, the music of color, the harmony of tinted hills, claim you. The desert creeps in; the mystery closes about, the challenge is issued! And you realize that some day you must come back and make friends with the desert! So once again the West reveals itself.

Yet with all its amazing variety the West would hardly be the West without its humor. The winds and waters play pranks with its sandstone ridges, carving them into grotesque formations, turning the faces of great canyons into huge grimaces. Even so the dry wit of the native westerner finds a joke in everything.

But one could go on and on with reminiscences and still fail to exhaust the West. One could talk of the land of the purple sage; the vermilion cliffs; the hushed interior of cathedral-like realms in California's redwoods and sequoias—but after all was said, he would have failed to locate the West. For the West, it seems to me, is not a place one goes to so much as a condition one experiences. You take a little of it with you when you go; you bring back more of it than you have seen. The more the West pours out, the more it has to give. And so I shall answer the question, "Where is the West?" by declaring that it's wherever you find it.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Brighter Outlook

THE prompt adoption of a plan to make available probably as much as $1,500,000,000, which is the estimated amount of frozen assets tied up in American financial institutions, cannot be approved too strongly in principle. The working out of the details, as the press has carried the news from day to day during the past week, has already brought encouragement to the distressed American business mind. The further information is disclosed from Washington that this proposal is only one part of a comprehensive program which will include freeing a similar amount tied up in distressed real estate, while it is hoped that the estimated $800,000,000 in cash, which is believed to have been hoarded in recent months will, with restored confidence, be replaced in banks and the channels of trade.

The inflation that will naturally follow such a constructive move is recognized, and may well be regarded as desirable and necessary. In the present state of affairs any proper measure that brings new life to the banking and business body, lifting it from despair, is bound to be inflationary to that extent. The effect of the President's proposal insures a clearer recognition of intrinsic values, which of late have not received their just due. Securities on our exchanges in some instances have sold for a price less than the cash and bonds the companies back of them have in their vaults.

This definitely constructive effort of the President of the United States to turn the tide of depression has met with virtually unanimous approval.

The Manufacturers Record is editorially, in this issue, pointing out the tremendous buying power which relief to the railroads will release. This is a question that deserves the sympathetic interest of the American public and prompt attention by the American Government.—*Manufacturers Record.*

The Healing Balm of Time

THE visit of the Graf Zeppelin to Great Britain, and its enthusiastic reception there, illustrate the healing of the nations that has been accomplished since the World War.

Fifteen years ago the most terrifying sound that could be heard in England was the blowing of sirens to announce that a fleet of Zeppelins had been sighted heading over the North Sea for the British shores. It meant lights out, the fleeing of people to cellars, the marshaling of British air forces for the battle of the skies.

Time and again the coast towns and even London were raided. And when the enemy had passed, the people were so aroused by the destruction and the loss of life that they said they never again would have anything to do with Germany or the Germans. The hatred, as they saw it then, was to last forever.

But now Dr. Eckener brings his great airship to a landing near London, discharges passengers, takes on board a group of British tourists and proceeds to tour the British Isles. Everywhere he is received with acclaim. In passing over historic places the Graf dips its nose in honor of British heroes, and at Hanworth Airdrome the German anthem is played and Dr. Eckener receives a gold case from British air enthusiasts.

Some of this acclaim, no doubt, is due to the popularity of Dr. Eckener, who has the personality of the perfect globe trotter. But it also must represent the complete receding of war-time hates. We were told this never could be true. Yet it is true. And we should have known that it would be. The natural inclination of peoples is toward peace and friendship. It is the war-time emotion which is unnatural and false. To leave it behind is only to return to normal. If in some way we could find a method of preventing the growth of the false emotions we would be pretty close to a solution of the peace problem.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"Inclosed Find 30 Pounds"

THE King of England enjoys an income from the state of $2,350,000 annually. In addition are his revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster of about $350,000. Out of these sums he is obliged to support the Royal Family and the institutions of the monarchy in the manner to which it has become accustomed.

By the Keeper of the Privy Purse the hard-pressed British Government is now advised that His Majesty believes that, "by the exercise of the most rigid economy," he can get along with a reduction of $250,000 in his income. And the Prince of Wales announces that he will contribute another $350,000 to help balance the budget.

It would be easy, but unwise, to sneer at this as involving no sacrifice. As a matter of fact, the trappings of monarchy are expensive, traditional sentiment demands them, and the King, who ordered a first curtailment following the war, probably gets very little personal luxury or comfort out of his revenues.

But giving King George due credit for self-denial, practiced to aid his country, greater honor is due a recent anonymous correspondent of Premier MacDonald. There came to the Premier a registered letter which read:

> Inclosed please find £30, a small sum toward the national debt. Our God will be your keeper. Only be courageous.
> A WELL WISHER.

Inside the letter were thirty one-pound notes.

That stirs the imagination. One likes to think that those thirty one-pound notes were acquired tediously and with difficulty, saved by skimping, and now represent the contribution of one who gives all he has to his country.

One likes to think further that this earnest little letter, with its modest inclosure, brought to the brave and unselfish Prime Minister, sorely troubled, new courage and fresh inspiration, greater even than that afforded by the "rigid economy" of the King.—*Omaha World Herald.*